AUCTION SALES.
. A. BUTTERS & CO.
OF DRY GOODS
lay, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STEES' SALE
OF
DENCE LOTS
Wabash-av.

WABASH AVE. — 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 — ST.

IDAY, JULY 25, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
ND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.
the property is perfect. Sale peremptory.
. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HIGAN-AV PROPERTY
AUCTION,
FRIDAY, JULY 25
AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.
ll sell, without reserve, the north 40 Lot 25, in Spring's Subdivision of 2, Town 39, R. 14.
operty is situated on the east side ...igan-av., between Fourteenth and ...-sts.
...rfect, free of incumbrance. Terms, ...on day of sale, 1-6 in 30 days, 1-3 in 1-3 in two years, with interest at 8
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Positive Sale
OF
RESIDENCE LOTS,
RAVENSWOOD,
BY AUCTION,
...DAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock p. m., at 15 & 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A. BUTTERS & CO.'S
NEXT
...gular Saturday Sale
OF
...EHOLD FURNITURE
AND
...ERAL MERCHANDISE,
WILL BE HELD AT
... East Randolph-st., on Saturday, ...y 26, 1873, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

...SE, LOT & BARN,
. 696 Wabash-av.,
AT AUCTION,
...urday, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock,
...N THE PREMISES,
...ry and Basement Frame Dwelling. ...Rooms and all modern conveniences. ...n, Lot 25 by 171 feet. Location 2... ...h of Fourteenth-st.
...—$3,000 cash, $5,000 payable 1875; balance July 1, 1876.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...TEL MORTGAGE SALE OF
...LEGANT FURNITURE,
... John's Place, opposite Union Park, Thursday, July 24, 1873,
...LONG, Agent, Custodian and Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
SPECIAL SALE OF
...KERY & GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION.
...ates of W. G. Crockery.
...asks of Flint Glassware.
...day, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.
... SIDE SATURDAY'S SALE.
...Lots Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.
SATURDAY, July 26, at 9 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.
...EAP LOTS
...by 161 in depth, on Wabash-av., ...of Ira Holmes' residence; fronts ...which $100 per foot was paid a year ...if taken at once, be sold at $80 per ...,000 cash, balance on long time. ...ect. Owned by a non-resident and ...old. Apply at Room 43 Exchange

HOTELS.
...rnum's Hotel,
...way, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873. NUMBER 339.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

COAL.

Coal. Coal.

J. L. HATHAWAY,
DEALER IN
HARD AND SOFT COAL.
All Coal delivered promptly and in good order, either to city customers or on board cars for the country trade. Blossburgh constantly on hand.
Office and Yard—Corner Market and Randolph-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
at Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies...2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies...$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,
And Intermediate Points.
Anchor line steamer CHINA, Capt. Dickson, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, July 25, at 7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, July 26, at 7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 29, at 7 p. m.
For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!
"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.
These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Every 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a good heating furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

LIGHT RAILS.

LIGHT RAILS.
We have in stock and are receiving large consignments of 8 and 12 pound T Rails, which we offer at low prices for a few days. We can also furnish any light Rails up to 35 lbs., on short notice.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Wholesale Iron Merchants,
80, 82 and 84 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-five miles from Chicago. This farm can be readily divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property in whole or in part.
JONAS HUTCHINSON,
At Manufacturers' National Bank.

SPECTACLES,
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
89 Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph.

Sugar-Cured Hams.
...a stock of choice Winter-cured Canvased Hams, ...guaranteed. Wholesale and retail orders solicited.
THOS. C. BARTER,
... Grove-st., Chicago.

Refrigerators and Ice Boxes
At Very Low Prices.
DALTON & CO.,
... Randolph-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
... Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M.—Special ... (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for ... on the THIRD DEGREE.
R. N. TUCKER, Sec.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.
Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.
Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.
$250,000 for $50.
The Fourth Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,
Wednesday, December 3, 1873.
Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold, and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons, or parts, and have on their back the Scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.
At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of
$1,500,000,
Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to.........$1,500,000
The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.
The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who may apply for them.
Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

COOK COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK,
108 Washington-st.,
Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
17 Milwaukee-av.
DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, M. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.
MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago City Property; large sums at 9 per cent.
MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st.

Hide & Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.
A dividend of 15 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.
CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

SKOW-PETERSEN, ISBERG & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 2 South Clark-st.,
Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

TO RENT.

Stores and Offices to Rent.
EXCHANGE BUILDING.
1 Store on Clark-st. next corner Washington.
1 Store on Washington-st. near corner Clark.
Inquire Room 43 Exchange Building.

STEAM POWER TO RENT,
With two rooms, 50x80 feet each, either with or without full sets of wood-work builder's machinery. Everything needed in working order; elevator in building; rooms heated by steam, and well lighted. Terms favorable.
DAVID GOODWILLIE,
85 Ohio-st., North Side.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Note, Letter, and Bill Heads,
Printed in First-Class Style
BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Special Notice.
The Refreshment Department of the Irish-American Exposition is for rent, to any responsible caterer. The exclusive right will be given. Apply at once to R. R. McALISTER, at West Side Rink.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

J. M. W. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Stationery Specialties.
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER
SHIRTS!
From HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

FARMERS' RIGHTS.

The Dodge County, Wis., Grangers in Convention.

They Resolve to Cut Loose from Both Political Parties.

Call for a Grangers' State Convention at Milwaukee, Aug. 23.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., July 24.—The Granges of Dodge County, to-day, in County Convention, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The events of the past ten years demonstrate that the tendency of all who are entrusted with Government offices is to disregard the interests of the people and the country, for the attainment of selfish purposes; and

WHEREAS, The consequent corruption, stealing, and perjury which so generally prevail among the public officers must be stopped; and

WHEREAS, Both political parties have proved their inability to check those practices which threaten the utter demoralization of the country, and believing in equal rights for all and special privileges to none, either private or corporate, and believing that tariff, bank, railroad, telegraph, and all other monopolies are inimical to our interests when unrestrained by just laws, and believing that as the Patrons of Husbandry we have not ceased to be citizens, its our duty to look to our interests, and use what power we may have in placing men in office who believe and practice honesty in office, as well as out, and whose fidelity to our interests are true and known to us, which can be accomplished only by political action; therefore,

Resolved, By the Patrons of Husbandry of Dodge County, Wisconsin, in County Convention assembled, that we invite our brethren throughout the State to meet in convention at Milwaukee, on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., for consultation and such other action as may be deemed best for our interest and that of the State, and to that end we recommend that each Grange in the State be entitled to three delegates, to be elected by each Grange and Commissioner, under seal, signed by the proper officers.

Resolved, That all papers in the State friendly to our cause be requested to publish these resolutions.

THE IOWA BANDITS.

Descriptions of the Scoundrels Who Ditched and Robbed the Rock Island Train on Monday Last.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24.—The Marshal of this city has received a dispatch from Hopkins, on the Maryville Branch of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., that the Iowa railroad robbers passed near that place, and that two of them live in St. Joseph. Large numbers of people in all North Missouri are on the look-out for the villains, but nothing more definite has yet been learned.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 24.—A special to the *State Register* gives the following description of the men who robbed the train on the Rock Island Railroad on Monday night:

The man who seemed to be the leader is described as follows: About 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, heavy sandy whiskers, broad shoulders, straight, tolerable short nose, a little turned up, tolerable high and broad forehead, intelligent looking and looked like a tolerably well educated man, and did not look like a working man, from 36 to 40 years old.

The second man, as follows: Tall and slender, light complexion, rather delicate-looking; had high forehead, not very broad; light-brown hair, very long; light whiskers, inclined to be sandy; nearly 6 feet high; long, slender hands, and did not look as though he had ever done any work in his life. His nose is a little Roman; blue eyes; looked like a man well educated, and very polite, not inclined to talk much; from 36 to 40 years old, dressed in light clothes.

The third man was rather slender built, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; hair cut very short; hair had a little sandy appearance, though would be considered light brown; nose, Grecian, not very refined but rather sarcastic; hard and bad countenance; brown eyes; looked like an intemperate man; wore dark wool hat, with stiff rim; and dark clothes; was from 35 to 38 years of age.

The fourth man had a dark complexion; dark hair; no whiskers; broad, tolerable high forehead; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; heavy set; straight; rather intelligent-looking, good countenance, black eyes, straight Grecian nose, 34 to 38 years old, dressed in light pants and vest, dark coat, and light wool hat.

The fifth man had a fair complexion; blue eyes; light-brown hair, with chin whiskers, a little sandy. He is 5 feet and 9 or 10 inches high; large and portly, but not very fleshy; broad shoulders; form straight; intelligent-looking; large, Roman nose, and is from 36 to 38 years old. He was dressed in light clothes, and made quite a pleasant appearance.

This description was given by Mr. and Mrs. Stuckeye, who live on the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 70, Range 37, Ringgold County, where these men ate dinner July 22. No other particulars have been received here to-day.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places—Furious Conflagrations in the Woods on Long Island.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 24.—A fire in Mount Carmel, Pa., last night, commenced in George Pontier's building, destroyed fifteen buildings in the same square, comprising the business portion of the place. The buildings were all of wood. Only one building in the square was saved. The loss is $40,000. The insurance is principally in home companies. Thirteen families were made homeless.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 24.—Brown's Hotel, on Rideau street, and two adjoining buildings, also a block of frame buildings in the rear, were burned last night.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Extensive forest fires are raging on the line of the Long Island Railroad, near Yaphank and Lakeland. Three acres of woodland were burned over, and a large amount of valuable timber destroyed. Fears are entertained that the fires will spread to the farm-houses in the vicinity.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—An *Enquirer* special from Sidney, O., says that a terrible fire occurred in that place last night, destroying W. W. Robertson's residence, Roger Murray's confectionery, and J. R. Frye & Co.'s dry goods store. Damage and loss estimated at $25,000. The heaviest losers are J. R. Frye & Co., dry goods; insured for $14,000; loss not exactly known. Five other parties lose from $1,000 to $3,000 each. A rumor prevailed that the house was set on fire by coal oil by one of the losers by the fire, J. R. Frye, who has been arrested and had his trial set for Monday.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The lard-refining establishment of John King, 928 North Main street, was damaged to the extent of $6,000 by fire. Fully insured in home companies.

The Cholera.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—A patient in the City Hospital died of cholera to-day.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 24.—The *Journal's* special correspondent reports seven deaths at Mt. Vernon to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Not a single death from cholera was reported to-day. This is the second day the cholera has missed since it set in. Weather clear and quite hot.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The cholera seems to have entirely disappeared from the interior Kentucky towns recently afflicted. No deaths are reported in any of them for six days.

[By Mail.]

KEOKUK, Ia., July 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am just here from St. Louis, and have found cholera at that point, and at Hannibal and Louisiana, Mo., and much more of it than appears in the press of the different places. I write that you may warn Chicago to be on sharp look-out, as it will work up this river by boats, etc. One case is reported here to-day. Mr. Davis, of the St. Louis *Globe*, had the cholera, although the *Globe* of the 21st did not choose, in its notice of his death, to say what his disease was. CHICAGO.

Evansville, Ind. (July 21), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

From a citizen of Mt. Vernon, who remains at home bravely facing the danger and doing much to inspire with courage those who are unable to fly and to mitigate the sufferings of the sick, I gather these particulars, which I think may be relied upon:

The aggregate mortality to date is about sixty-five, but much the larger proportion of this number is included in the reports of the week ending Saturday. The first case developed about five weeks ago, and resulted in sudden death, though no alarm was manifested at that time, nor indeed until the past week, in which perhaps half the deaths occurred. The banks and most of the stores were closed, there being more occasion for the services of proprietors and clerks at home than in their deserted business houses. It was impossible to find nurses for all the sick, and the result of the treatment in many instances will never be known. The disease is said to have exhibited some peculiarities which the attending physicians will no doubt record for scientific purposes. One of the causes assigned is the presence of a body of stagnant water within four miles of the town, covering an area of about one square mile of timbered land, to the average depth of one foot. Drainage being cut off by a railroad embankment, this pond, fed by the frequent rains of the past season, still remains to breed miasma, and, whether an agent in the origin or spread of the cholera, is certainly not calculated to allay its violence. In this immediate vicinity the first case is said to have originated, and fourteen deaths have resulted thereabout from the prevailing disease.

NEW YORK.

More Developments in the Brooklyn Trust Company Failure.

Young Walworth in Sing Sing—Sharkey's Case—Carl Vogt.

Rumored Gold Bulling Combination with $100,000,000 Capital.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The statement that the condition of the Brooklyn Trust Company has long been known to certain members of the ring, and that they availed themselves of this knowledge to draw out funds belonging to them, is reiterated, and with particularity of names and dates. It is alleged that scarcely one of the ring has a large amount now remaining with the Trust Company. Not long ago the Treasurer of a political club was informed of the condition of the Trust Company, and withdrew the funds of the club. Register McLaughlin withdrew the city funds under his charge on the Monday preceding the suspension, and was induced to return them because of the bad effect it would have on others. Call loans of the Company amounting to $1,975,000 are being called in. The policy of insurance on the late President Mills' life is now included among his property.

The counsel who seek the extradition of Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, intend, it is said, to obtain a mandamus from the United States Court to test the question whether the Attorney-General has the power to release the prisoner after the Judge's commitment. If this does not hold, they will procure another civil order of arrest from the State courts, so that he shall not escape.

Notwithstanding every effort has been made by his counsel for William J. Sharkey, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of August, there is a doubt whether he will secure a stay of proceedings. No Judge of the Supreme Court has been found who would listen to an argument. Gov. Dix has been appealed to for executive clemency, but every effort in that direction has failed to elicit a response.

The Warden of the Sing Sing Prison gives a complete denial to the sensational stories recently published of special favors being granted to the convict Walworth. He says: "Young Walworth is treated just the same as the other prisoners. When it was known that he was coming an application was made by those having charge of the shoe-shop, as they wanted a man in their office who was not a common thief, and I sent Walworth. As to his refusing food, he has been suffering for a few days from sickness brought about by confinement and the change in his mode of life. He has seen his mother and no one else, and her but three times. His cell is furnished the same as the others, and he receives no better treatment or attention than any of the other prisoners."

Michael Bulkley, indicted with two others for the murder of Jacob Young, on the 17th day of March last, has been admitted to bail, it being shown that he did not inflict the fatal wound.

The work of demolishing the objectionable booths of the Washington Market was completed to-day by 150 laborers, protected by double that number of police. The market and neighborhood was then disinfected.

A desperate fight took place last evening in Lion Park, between the police and Knights of Columbia, who were holding their festival. The former used their clubs, and the latter clubbed muskets. In half an hour the police proved victors, and marched six of the Knights to the station-house. The fight was renewed on the street-car, when the police again triumphed, securing the principal assailants. The row was caused by the band refusing to play longer than the contract called for without additional pay.

The specie shipments to-day were $450,000, of which $250,000 were gold coin.

A private letter received here this morning from a prominent financier in New York, says the clique for a rise in gold, headed by Jay Gould, is the most powerful combination ever formed in Wall street. The capital represented by its members is estimated at over $100,000,000. The clique claim that the importers of New York are borrowers of gold to the amount of $50,000,000, and they propose within the next twenty days to put gold above 25, and at the same time squeeze the shorts into paying a heavy consideration for carrying. They further assert that the Treasury Department, being short of gold itself, will be powerless to interfere.

Secretary Richardson, on being informed of the above facts, said he saw no objection to gold at 25, but that if the clique imagine the Treasury was not able to protect itself, they would find themselves mistaken. It is not probable the Secretary will interfere to prevent a reasonable rise in gold, but he will certainly not allow the business interests of the country to suffer through any combination the object of which is rule or ruin.

Obituary.

LONDON, July 24.—Baron Wolverton died this morning. His eldest son, the Hon. George Grenfell Glyn, Joint Secretary to the Treasury, and famous as the Parliamentary "whip," will succeed to the Baronetcy. It is probable that Thomas Brassey, member of Parliament for Hastings, will become the "whip" in the House of Commons in the place of Glyn, when the latter goes to the House of Lords.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Lees, of the firm of Lees & Waller, bankers, died this morning.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Peter G. Camden, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens, died yesterday at his residence at Jennings' Station, some 14 miles from the city. Mr. Camden, formerly a very active and influential man, was Mayor of the city in 1846.

Another Bridge Project.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—The ordinance for a subscription on the part of Louisville of $500,000 to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at this point, was presented to the General Council to-night, and referred to a special committee, to report at the next meeting.

Fortune Tellers in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Three women, against whom charges had been brought of fortune-telling, keeping for sale drugs to be used for illicit purposes, &c., had a hearing to-day, and were held in $7,000 bail each for trial.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—The steamships Arragon and Samaria, from New York; Nestorian, from Baltimore, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

The Italian Slave Children.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—The four Italian slave children have been placed in the State Reform School till the trial of Glione, in October.

FOREIGN.

The Recent Earthquake in Italy—Thirty-Eight Lives Lost in One Place.

Rumored Plans of the Minority of the Spanish Cortes.

Another Government to Be Declared at Cartagena.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A correspondent writing about the recent earthquake in the north of Italy, says: "The effects of the earthquake at the village of St. Pi de Felioto were terrible. It was the fete of St. Peter, the patron saint of the place. The church was gaily decorated and was crowded with worshipers, when, without a moment's warning, an undulation swept beneath the village and down came the roof and the walls of the church, burying its living contents. Those nearest to the door were able to escape, but of the remainder thirty-eight were killed on the spot—eighteen men and twenty women—and a great many were seriously hurt. The priest officiating had his arm broken. Two others, assisting, escaped. The entire village was one scene of fallen and falling houses."

SPAIN.

PARIS, July 24.—The *Journal de Paris* to-day says the project of placing a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain has not been abandoned. A number of discontented Carlist leaders and former Liberal Unionists are said to favor the Hohenzollern candidacy. The *Journal* also says the Cure of Santa Cruz was proclaimed a rebel by Don Carlos for being concerned in this intrigue.

Herald Special.

LECUMBERRY, France, July 24.—Don Carlos, by advice of his Generals, hesitated to advance on Pampeluna, and is waiting for a junction with the forces of Dorragaray. His whole force numbers 15,000 men, fully armed. Numerous French volunteers are arriving and demanding arms.

Herald Special.

CARTHAGENA, July 23.—The decree of Salmeron, declaring the rebel ships pirates, caused a great panic, and they will not leave port for Malaga as intended. Violent threats are made against Salmeron and other members of the Government. The Government forces are approaching. The city is alarmed, and the troops are under arms.

The Prussian Consul has hoisted his flag and threatened to burn the residences situated on the principal street.

MADRID, July 24.—The American steamer Shenandoah and a British man-of-war are in the port of Malaga.

The Prussian frigate dispatched by the German Consul in pursuit of the Spanish war steamer, Vigilante, which was captured by the insurgents, overhauled and captured her en route for Almiria, whither she was bound for the purpose of proclaiming that province an independent canton. Senor Galveza, Deputy to the Cortes, was in command of the Vigilante.

The German Ambassador has offered to deliver the captured vessel into the hands of the Government.

A dispatch from the town of Figueras, in the province of Gerona, says the gates of the city have been closed, the streets barricaded, and the authorities were prepared for defense against the insurgents. A number of Carlists have been arrested, and six priests, suspected of intriguing for Don Carlos, have been thrown into prison.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 24.—The Government has received information which it regards as trustworthy, that instructions have been issued from the head of the Internationals in London to its subordinates in France to organize for a series of labor strikes throughout the Republic, to be carried into effect during the coming recess of the Assembly. Increased vigilance on the part of the local authorities is ordered, and contact of the soldiery with foreigners prohibited.

Prince Frederick Charles of Germany has tendered to Marshal Bazaine evidence in his favor on his trial for the surrender of Metz to the Prussian army. The Marshal, however, declines to permit the evidence to be introduced.

The permanent Committee of the Assembly to sit at Versailles during the recess of that body, is composed of ten members of the Right and Centre, seven members of the Left, and one Bonapartist. Duke d'Aumale to-day asked leave of absence from the Assembly for the purpose of presiding over the court-martial which is to try Marshal Bazaine.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Church of the Sacred Heart, a grand Cathedral on the heights of Montmartre, overlooking Paris, passed the Assembly to-day, after an exciting debate, in the course of which much violent religious partisanship was evoked. It is probable that the Assembly will adjourn on Thursday next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A severe thunder storm in the northern and western counties of England, yesterday, caused great damage to property and crops.

DUBLIN, July 24.—The Orangemen of Armagh made a demonstration, yesterday, in honor of a visit of a number of delegates from the Canadian lodges. Fully 5,000 persons participated. No disorder.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Mex., July 24.—The Federal District Court here has pronounced an important decision, favorable to the importers of merchandise from foreign countries, in denying the right of the Government to collect a duty of ¼ cent per pound on goods imported into Zona Libra. This decision is based on the provisions of the new tariff, and was made on the protest of Matamoras merchants against the exactions of this duty by the Customs officials, who had persisted in collecting it, although the former tariff under which it was previously imposed had been repealed. The effect of the decision will be to extend the privilege under Zona Libra, and is applicable throughout the free belt.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has returned from his command with the expedition against the Khan of Khiva. He arrived in this city to-day.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—A dispatch from Khiva says: "The decree issued to the Khan, on the 24th of June, abolishing slavery throughout his dominions, provides that all persons held in bondage shall be made citizens or returned to their native countries."

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, July 24.—The Hon. F. N. Blake, United States Consul at this port, is to receive a public dinner from the citizens before his removal on the 1st of August.

HALIFAX, July 24.—Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, of Nova Scotia, was sworn in office yesterday.

Certificates Filed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 24.—License was issued this morning to the Low Water Detector Company, of Chicago, capital $50,000, and a certificate of the increase of the capital stock of the Union Manufacturing Company of Whiteside County to $25,000 was filed with the Secretary of State.

Badly Burned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 24.—About 5 o'clock this evening, Miss Lizzie Bures, a servant girl employed at the Freeman House, attempted to start a fire in the stove with coal oil. Her clothes caught fire, burning her very seriously. There are but slight hopes of her recovery.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Gov. Booth has thus far declined to interfere with the sentence of Charles A. Russell, the murderer of James Crotty, to be executed to-morrow. The doomed man expresses no hope. He says he wants to die like a Christian; says his mother and father reside in New York, and know nothing of the terrible fate awaiting him. They believe he is in the Sandwich Islands.

The Tax-Payers Convention held a secret session this evening, to make municipal nominations.

Mrs. Warner, wife of William Warner, the clown of the Parisian Circus, killed herself in Sierra City to-day, with poison. Cause, domestic troubles.

CANADIAN COURTS.

The Case of the Alleged Kidnappers of Gordon Gordon—How a Drunken Lawyer Abused the Court—Legal Ethics—Firing the Winnipeg Heart.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—Private advices received last evening that the motion to admit the Fort Garry prisoners to bail was denied, anticipated the probable result. The decision was not rendered yesterday, the Judge saying he would render it as soon as possible. The *Dispatch* correspondent describes the closing scenes in the Court as exciting. Clark inveighed bitterly against the prisoners, the blackguards in brown cloth who abetted them, and the newspaper correspondents. Cornish, his assistant, vulgarly abused everything American, including our courts, which he declared are influenced by bribes. Finally, he threatened the Judge with popular vengeance if he dared to admit the prisoners to bail.

The Judge would not allow counsel to threaten him, but would perform his duty without reference to the counsel's opinion.

"Then," said Cornish, "it is your duty to refuse bail. You dare not do otherwise."

Judge—I shall do as I think proper, without dictation from you.

Cornish—Of course you will, but still I don't think you will dare do this.

Here Judge Betourney interfered and reprimanded Cornish, saying he was bringing contempt on the Court by the manner of his address to Judge McKeagny, notwithstanding which, Cornish, who was evidently intoxicated, was allowed to continue some time longer in the same strain.

Mr. Royal attempted to speak again for the prisoners, but was denied permission by the Attorney-General, and an exchange of angry words followed. Just as the Judge was leaving the bench, Clark took from his mouth something that he was chewing, and threw it into Royal's face. The latter, wiping his face, said he thanked the Attorney-General. Afterwards the latter apologized to Royal, saying he was half wild at the time.

A handbill reading as follows was freely circulated in Winnipeg yesterday:

Right or wrong. Can the law be enforced? To-day application for bail was made for the kidnappers. Mr. Cornish urges upon the Court that granting bail is only putting a price upon kidnapping. The argument has closed. The presiding Judge, McKeagny, was driven home by Wilson, of Minnesota. This may mean nothing, but we shall see. Canadians, be on the alert for the result. God Save the Queen.

Gordon openly expresses the opinion that it would be safer for the prisoners to be kept in confinement than liberated on bail. McKenzie was this morning forced to admit that he demanded $2,000, in addition to the retainer of $500, for defending the prisoners, and was then dismissed from the case by their friends. He is also charged with having offered to sell Brackett a piece of land, belonging to the Attorney-General, worth $5,000 for $15,000, with the understanding that he would induce the Attorney-General to consent that the prisoners be admitted to bail, which offer was refused.

[To the Associated Press.]

FORT GARRY, July 24.—In the court-room today, a point of law was being argued on the question of bail, when Mr. Royal, counsel for the defense, crowded Attorney-General Clark too close and the latter made a disgraceful exhibition of his discomfiture. Turning suddenly from his desk, he threw a spit ball into Mr. Royal's face, with the remark: "You are a dirty puppy." The Attorney-General was made to retract the insult shortly afterwards. The friends of the prisoners have hopes for the favorable decision from the Judge, although it is a matter of speculation. Clark and his minions are leaving nothing undone which can possibly deepen the indignities heaped upon the Americans. All strangers are watched with suspicion. The passions of the people are appealed to in every manner. The probabilities of an invasion from Minnesota are common street talk.

Clark's insult to the American Consul has been forwarded to the British Minister at Washington. The citizens here generally sustain Taylor, and censure Clark. McConlay will go to-night, before a notary to make an affidavit that young McKenzie did demand from him an additional fee of $2,000 before proceeding with the case for the prisoners, and that he referred the case to Brackett, who refused. This settles the case for the black-mailing rascal, who has throughout worked with Clark in a systematic attempt to rob the prisoners and their friends. He has been discharged by Brackett.

UTAH.

A Father and Two Sons Killed by a Ranchero—Mormon Anniversary—Arrival of Emigrants.

SALT LAKE, July 24.—A frightful tragedy occurred at the mouth of Bingham Canon this afternoon. A ranchero named Cotton, and two sons, were killed by another ranchero named Butcher, with a rifle. Cause unknown—probably an old feud. The remains of the deceased were carried home by the widow and daughter in a lumber-wagon. Great excitement exists in Bingham and this city over the affair. It is not known whether Butcher has been arrested.

To-day has been generally observed as the anniversary of the Mormon pioneers coming into the valley in 1847 under Brigham Young. The celebration at Ogden is extensive. Here it is confined to flags and holiday races.

One thousand Mormon emigrants arrived from Europe to-day, in good health.

H. M. Garvey, formerly of Louisiana and Iowa, killed by Sullivan, on Tuesday night, was buried by the Odd Fellows to-day. There was a large funeral.

THE INDIANS.

Speedy Removal of the Kickapoos from Mexico to Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The special Indian Commissioners to remove the Kickapoos from Mexico to the United States had a council with all the different chiefs near Remolino. The head chiefs desired to go to Kansas to consult with the Kansas portion of their tribe in reference to the selection of the reservation. They also wished that three or four of them be taken to Washington to talk with the Great Father. The Commissioners will have another council with the Indians in about eight days, when it is expected the whole matter will be concluded and the Kickapoos will start immediately for the United States, unless the Mexican Government interferes. The Commissioners consider their success almost assured.

Almost Killed for Fifteen Cents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—Three steamboat hands named Otto Hilburt, Peter Lattour, and W. Able, who had been drinking heavily, got into an altercation about fifteen cents on the levee at the foot of Chouteau avenue, this afternoon. Able made an assault on Lattour, who with Hilbert left and started up the levee. As they were retreating, Able threw bricks at them, hitting Lattour once just behind the left ear, inflicting a severe wound, and again on the foot. Hilburt then picked up a piece of granite weighing about 5 pounds, and hurled it at Able, striking him full in the forehead, crushing the skull, knocking him insensible. Able was conveyed to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition, and Hilburt and Lattour were arrested and locked up.

The Udderzook Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—A dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* from West Chester says that it now appears from the evidence obtained, that Udderzook left Baltimore with $1,500, and was to meet Goss, alias Wilson, in Philadelphia, and give him the money and see him on board a steamer for a European port. But rather than part with the funds, he took Goss to the country and murdered him, pocketing the money and returning to Baltimore.

National Educational Convention.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 24.—Very extensive preparations are being made in this city for the meeting of the National Educational Convention, which is to hold a session here on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of August next. From communications received from nearly every State in the Union, it would appear that there will be a great crowd in attendance.

WASHINGTON.

Chicago to Have Twenty More Letter-Carriers.

Railroad Suits to Recover Alleged Illegally Collected Taxes.

Official Statement Concerning the Privateer Virginius.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—Gen. McArthur, Postmaster of Chicago, arrived here last evening to confer with the Postmaster-General concerning the increased postal facilities which have been promised that city, with others, during the summer. Finding, however, that the seat of Government, notwithstanding the constitutional inhibition, has been transferred to Long Branch, Gen. McArthur has gone in pursuit of Postmaster-General Creswell at that seaside capital. Gen. McArthur wants for the present forty additional letter-carriers added to his force. With that number he is of the opinion that he can bring the Chicago delivery to the London standard of perfection, so that drop letters will receive an answer the same day.

The question of the removal of the Post-Office from its present temporary site to a location nearer the dry goods houses in the vicinity of the river, may now be considered as definitely settled. The Committees appointed to determine the question have completed their reports, which have just been filed in the Department here. The report cites a long list of reasons why the removal should not be made. Prominent among those reasons are the alleged facts that such a removal would be detrimental to the interests of the major portion of the commercial community, and that the persons who first suggested the removal are unable or unwilling to raise the money necessary to execute the terms of their proposition.

THE FORT SNELLING FRAUD.

The War Department authorities refuse to give any information, for the present, about the Fort Snelling affair. The papers have all been received, and the Chief Clerk says the Department is satisfied with the transaction.

THE PRIVATEER VIRGINIUS.

The Department of State has no official advices, except those received by the Navy Department, concerning the case of the suspicious steamer Virginius, and the action of the United States Consul, Thorington. It appears to be conceded that, prima facia, the Virginius is supplied with papers of such character as entitle her to protection under the flag of the United States. How she obtained her papers is a question which, if investigated, might not justify the conduct of our Consul in Aspinwall in putting her under the protection of the United States steamer Kansas. It is held, however, that the Consul could not go back of the ship's papers, which were in proper form, and inquire into the manner in which they were secured. The Secretary of State will await an official account from Consul Thorington before taking any action in her case. The general impression is that he will be sustained.

RAILROAD SUITS TO RECOVER TAXES.

The suit against the Government to recover $57,000, alleged to have been illegally collected as tax on the earnings of the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company, which has just been commenced at Columbus, is one of a large number in which the same question is involved. Many suits of this kind have already been commenced, but there are some companies which have not yet instituted proceedings against the Government. It is expected, however, that all of the latter will do so at an early date, as the limit of time in which suit may be commenced will soon expire. The Solicitor of Internal Revenue expects that several of these cases will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeals, and that as the questions involved in all the above-mentioned cases are almost if not exactly identical, the decision of the court above will govern in the remainder.

ANNEXATION SCHEME.

The subject of the annexation of Georgetown to this city seems to be more seriously talked of now, and the advocates of the scheme offer as argument the plain fact that Georgetown could not lose anything, but would be materially benefited by the change.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE KU-KLUX OFFENDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A delegation of prominent South Carolinians, headed by the Hon. W. D. Porter, Gen. J. B. Kershaw, and S. M. Sims, had an interview with Attorney-General Williams this morning, and urged that the further prosecution of Ku-Klux offenders in the South be discontinued, as that organization was broken up, and a cessation of prosecutions would have a conciliatory effect upon all classes of that section. They also urged that those convicted and now serving out terms of sentence be pardoned. The Attorney-General, in reply, said that instructions had already been issued to stop the prosecutions against the Ku-Klux offenders, except in very aggravated cases, and some of those convicted had already been pardoned. It was the policy of the President to pardon them all, keeping the most aggravated cases, however, until the last.

ARMY ORDER.

A general order was issued to-day by the Secretary of War, prohibiting disbursing officers from issuing vouchers which shall act as due bills against the United States for unpaid accounts. The only exception under the foregoing will be the issuance of a certified statement of personal service and wages due in the case of an employe discharged, and not paid at the time of the discharge for want of funds.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

The Postmaster-General to-day issued an order authorizing the employment by the Post-Office at Chicago of twenty additional letter-carriers, service to commence on the 1st of August; compensation, $800 per annum.

THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS.

The course of Commander Reed, of the United States steamer Kansas, in convoying the Virginius out of Aspinwall, meets with general official approbation. The fact that the Virginius landed men and arms on the Island of Cuba, to aid the cause of the insurgents, does not subject her to being molested in a neutral port by a Spanish gunboat. So far as the state of war on the Island of Cuba is concerned, our Government has no official information of the fact, the rights of belligerents not being accorded to the insurgents by the United States. The offence of the vessel, therefore, can only be considered as smuggling, and to be punished for it by the Spaniards, she must be caught in the act, otherwise they dare not molest her.

THE CROPS.

Minnesota's Surplus of Wheat this Year Estimated at 30,000,000 Bushels.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, July 24.—The chintz bug has done considerable damage to the spring wheat in this vicinity. Great numbers of them are here.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—The *Farmers' Union*, the agricultural organ of the State, in its issue for this week, says: "A commencement has been made on the great wheat harvest of Minnesota for 1873, and a most beautiful harvest is promised. From a careful estimate we think this State can export this year 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, provided we have our usual good weather during harvest, and provided further, the crop escapes storms and is secure. The *Union* further advises the farmers to market all their wheat as soon as possible for fear of still lower prices.

The San Francisco Mayoralty.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The Democratic Convention nominated James M. McDonald for Mayor. He is the Vice-President of the Pacific Bank. The Tax-Payer's Independent Convention will probably nominate Alvord for re-election, if he will accept.

Railroad Rates.

DES MOINES, July 24.—The new Rock Island grain-tariff for the Iowa Division reduces the prices up to this station. West of here they are slightly advanced.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Facts in Relation to the Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa.

What the Order Has Accomplished, Socially and Pecuniarily.

Results of Co-operation in Buying and Selling.

Reduced Prices at Which Articles Are Now Offered to Granges.

Feeling Towards the Railroads and Chicago Dealers---How the Illinois Railroad Law Is Regarded.

List of Grange-Agents, General and Local.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 23, 1873.

On account of its central location, and of the advantages it offers in being the Capital of the State, the

HEADQUARTERS OF THE IOWA STATE GRANGE

of the Patrons of Husbandry have been established in this city. The Master, Mr. A. B. Smedley, resides at Cresco, Howard County; the Treasurer, Mr. M. L. Devin, and the Secretary, Mr. William Duane Wilson, have their residences and offices here. The Executive Committee is composed of the following: A. B. Smedley, Cresco, Howard County; E. R. Shankland, Dubuque; J. D. Whitman, Des Moines (State Agent); S. Simson, Rural, Linn County; M. Farrington, Denver, Brewer County; Spencer Day, Marshalltown; O. H. P. Buchanan, Mt. Pleasant, Henry County.

THE SECRETARY, MR. WILSON,

is in constant correspondence with subordinate Granges, and knows more about their condition than probably any one else. He is a venerable man, with silvered hair and beard, and claims to be the first person initiated into the Order according to the ceremony laid down in the ritual first adopted at Washington in 1867. He was then employed in the Bureau of Agriculture, and now publishes the *Iowa Homestead*, an agricultural weekly, which may be regarded as a sort of semi-official organ of the Patrons of Husbandry in this State. He talks very interestingly about the Granges, and is quite enthusiastic over the success the Order has already achieved and the rapidity with which it is spreading and disseminating its ideas.

THE ORDER

has formed a home and habitation in twenty-six States and Territories, and in twenty-one States there are State organizations. The number of Granges is roughly estimated at 4,500, with an average membership of 50, making a total membership of 225,000. In Iowa there are 1,750 Granges,—an increase of over 1,000 since Jan. 1. The average number of members in each Grange is put at 50,—a low estimate,—making a total membership of 87,500, of whom one-fourth are women, and young men between 18 and 21, leaving an adult membership of 67,650, which may be regarded as the political or voting power of the organization in this State alone.

SOCIALLY,

the Order has accomplished much good. Heretofore the farmers, especially in the sparsely-settled districts, knew little or nothing of each other, seldom came in contact, were without the mental stimulant generated by the friction of mind against mind, and the smaller amenities of life, and the social intercourse, which make up so much of man's brief career, were sadly lacking. The Grange brought them together. It was established for their benefit; they gravitated towards it; and soon the cohesive power of mutual kindness, good will, and interest bound them together to promote the common welfare. The isolation and comparative solitude which prevailed so largely, and tended to dry up the better feelings of nature, were succeeded by a regular convening of the farmers and their families at stated periods, resulting in a better understanding of each other, and in enlarged views of men and things. There is, in consequence, more reading (the consumption of various kinds of literature has increased 25 per cent), more discussion, more independent thinking. Improvements will be gradually introduced into the social department of the Order, rendering the meetings attractive and entertaining, so that, as the department grows older, it will also grow better.

CO-OPERATION

of the members for their common benefit was another object of the Grange. It has been moderately successful. Mr. Wilson was not willing to say more, because the Grangers have much to learn in their manner of doing business. They lack promptness in payment. Sometimes they are distrustful of the Agent, and loth to confide their money in his hands. They have to learn to do business on a cash basis, as the Order allows no purchases to be made on credit. Cash only is the inflexible rule. The Grangers sometimes say they will pay for an article when they get it, but that won't do. The Agent must have the money to pay for it when he buys it. The credit-system has been so much in vogue among farmers that it is hard to win them from its allurements. To postpone the day of payment is a weakness not wholly confined to agriculturists. The operations of the Agents have not been so large as they are expected to be in the future, because many of the Grangers have had to apply what money they had to the liquidation of outstanding liabilities. As soon as these debts are paid, they will have more ready money to invest in the co-operative system. The Agent receives orders from the Grangers for implements, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, pianos—in short, for anything and everything they need, and buys in bulk, the principle being that the more he buys the less he pays. It is just the difference between wholesale and retail. They claim to purchase at about the same price as country dealers, earning the profits absorbed by middlemen, whether dealers or agents. Manufacturers write to Mr. Wilson that their agencies cost them from $25,000 to $60,000 annually, and they were willing to reduce the price of machines in proportion as they could reduce their agencies by selling directly to Granges. In some of the country-towns there were too many stores for the population. When the Granges began to purchase in large quantities, the small dealers were forced out of business. Mr. Wilson said they were non-producers, and eked a bare living out of communities on which they were burdens. The dealers who remained were benefited by increased trade, as the Granges made it a rule, as far as consistent with their interests, to encourage home-merchants and home-manufactures. The Agent first goes to the nearest town to see if he can deal there on reasonable terms; if not, he goes to a larger town, until finally he goes to Chicago for all large purchases. In most cases, the State Agent was intrusted with the larger transactions, as he received orders for the same kind of goods from all the Granges, and bought at wholesale. At the outset, wholesale dealers and manufacturers in Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis

REFUSED TO SELL

at wholesale rates to the Granges, on the ground that it would ruin their country customers; but eventually they dismounted from their high horses, and are now very willing to solicit orders and offer special inducements to Granges. There are Agents of the Order in Chicago, looking after its interests, and watching the markets. They have Agents at the Stock-Yards; and, by the way, observed Mr. Wilson, "The rates charged at these same Stock-Yards are exorbitant and oppressive on the producer. It is a close corporation,—a monopoly."

THE PERCENTAGE SAVED,

by the Grangers, by purchasing through their Agents, may be judged from the following figures, which are official:

SEWING MACHINES.

No. 5, regular price $50, is offered Granges for $30
No. 6, regular price $55, is offered Granges for 33
No. 7, regular price $60, is offered Granges for 36
No. 8, regular price $65, is offered Granges for 39

These are the rates for one machine: the name of the manufacturers I am prohibited from publishing. Following are the rates for another machine:

Price $65, is offered Granges for $29.00
Price $70, is offered Granges for 42.00
Price $73, is offered Granges for 43.80
Price $83, is offered Granges for 49.80
Price $95, is offered Granges for 57.00

Corresponding reductions are made in higher-priced machines.

ORGANS.

A certain organ-manufactory offers to furnish instruments to Granges at the following rates:

No. 20, Grange price $135, retail price $175
No. 2, Grange price $155, retail price 210
No. 40, Grange price $168, retail price 225
No. 25, Grange price $190, retail price 250
Grand church organ, Grange price $300, retail price 400

SCALES.

An agent for a certain scale-company offers to furnish stock-scales at a discount of 50 per cent, as follows:

4-ton scale, with beam-box $80
4-ton scale, without beam-box 75

The portable or smaller scales are offered at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. Two other scale-manufactories offer a discount of 25 per cent.

VARIOUS IMPLEMENTS.

An Illinois manufactory sends the following price-list, with inducements for cash:

PRICE-LIST.

Wagons $100
Warehouse sheller No. 1, with fan and screen 225
Senior farm sheller, with 8-foot elevator 200
Junior do 185
Six-horse power 150
Eight-horse power 165
Jack 25
Combined walking and riding cultivator, "The Farmer's Friend" 45
Sulky hay-rake 45
Walking cultivator, "The Ottawa" 23
Lightning feed-grinder 50
Little Giant stalk-cutter 40
Scotch harrow 14
Field-roller 48
One-handle revolving hay-rake 12
Champion hay-carrier 14
Horse hay-fork 9
Eagle grain-separator 30

Sickles and sections for every machine in ordinary use.

DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

On shellers and powers ...... 15 per cent off
On wagons ...... 20 per cent off
On cultivators and hay-forks ...... 33⅓ per cent off
On all other articles in list ...... 25 per cent off

Another Illinois firm offers to furnish implements in sections of Iowa where they have no agencies, as follows:

We will send you one of our 12-inch gangs for $75; retail price $95.
A 12-inch gang and cultivator combined, $100; retail price $125.
A 14-inch gang-plow $80; retail price $100.
A 14-inch gang and cultivator combined $105; retail price $130.
A 14-inch single plow $50; retail price $65.
A 14-inch single plow and cultivator combined $75; retail price $95.
A 16-inch single plow, with 3-horse hitching arrangement, $55; retail price $70.
A 16-inch single plow and cultivator combined $80; retail price $100.
A sulky corn-cultivator $40; retail price $55.
A stalk-cutter $45; retail price $55.
(The above price includes large 15-inch rolling castor, cutter, doubletrees, whiffletrees and neck-yoke, and 3-horse hitching arrangement for the gang plows; doubletrees and neck-yoke for single plow and cultivator.)

An Iowa manufactory offers to deduct 30 per cent from the retail prices on stirring plows, cast-steel plows, iron land-side centre-moles, iron land-side cast-steel moles, double shovels, single shovels, rolling coulters with clasp; and 25 per cent from the retail prices of the following: Double cultivators, latest style, breaking plows of all sizes, rotary harrows, and joint harrows.

MOWERS.

An "Agricultural Works" at St. Louis offers to furnish a certain style of mower at the following rates:

4-foot cut, price $110, with per cent off $85.
4½-foot cut, price $120, with per cent off $90.

CORN-SHELLERS.

A firm offers to sell corn-shellers as follows:

——— sheller, retail price $15, Grange price $10.50.
Double sheller, retail price $30, Grange price $21.
Double sheller and mower, retail price $35, Grange price $24.50.
——— Patent sheller, retail price $25, Grange price $17.50.
——— iron sheller, retail price $15, Grange price $10.50.

ROAD-SCRAPERS

are offered by the manufacturers with the following inducements:

Steel-bottom, 34-inch, with chain-bail, round or square point, retail price $13; with per cent off $9.
Steel-bottom, 32-inch, with chain-bail, round or square point, retail price $12.50; with per cent off $8.75.
Steel-bottom, 30-inch, with chain-bail, round or square point, retail price $12; with per cent off $8.40.
Iron-bottom, 34-inch, with chain-bail, round or square point, retail price $12; with per cent off $8.40.
Iron-bottom, 32-inch, with chain-bail, round or square point, retail price $11.50; with per cent off $8.05.
Iron-bottom, 30-inch, with chain-bail, round or square point, retail price $11; with per cent off $7.70.
Without chain, deduct $1.

FAN-MILLS,

manufactured in Wisconsin, are offered at the following rates:

No. 1 farm fan-mill, 24 inches wide, $30, 30 per cent off.
No. 2 farm fan-mill, 22 inches wide, $28, 30 per cent off.
No. 2 farm fan-mill, 24 inches wide, $35, 30 per cent off.
These fans are each improved with one wheat-hurdle, one wheat-screen.

BOILERS.

An Illinois boiler-builder offers to furnish boilers as follows:

25-gallon, wood, $28; with per cent off $21.
25-gallon, coal, $26; with per cent off $19.50.
50-gallon, coal or wood, $40; with per cent off $30.
75-gallon, coal or wood, $52; with per cent off $39.

PLOWS.

An Iowa firm sends the following price-list of plows:

No. 1, stirring, plain, $14; with per cent off $11.20.
No. 2, stirring, half-steel land-plate, $16; with per cent off $12.80.
No. 3, stirring, full-steel land-plate, $18; with per cent off $14.40.
No. 4, stubble, full-steel land-plate, $19; with per cent off $15.20.
No. 5, sod, full-steel land-plate, $20; with per cent off $16.
No. 6, grub, full-steel land-plate, $24; with per cent off $19.20.
All of the above plows are thoroughly hardened, and made of the best refined steel. The price of No. 6 grub-plow includes cutter and fastening.
Two dollars will be added to the above list for double-shinned plows of the respective numbers, except Nos. 1 and 2.
A discount of 20 per cent on above to the Granges.
Patent cultivators, $35 each; 25 per cent off $26.25.

IN GENERAL.

Various manufactories offer special inducements, such as 10 or 15 per cent discount for cash. School-furniture, for instance, is offered by wholesale at 10 per cent off retail rates, unless the purchase exceeds $1,000, when 15 per cent is deducted. Trees are offered at wholesale rates by two nursery-men; and, in many branches of trade, there is strong competition for the custom of the Granges. Woe to the agent or manufacturer who misrepresents his goods. He is ostracized, and sells no more to Granges. A printed circular is sent round, stating that the Back-Acting, Million-Horse-Power, Break-Your-Neck Plows, for example, "are no longer recommended. They are not up to the standard of the company's representations." The Back-Acting arrangement is then heard of no more on the plains of Iowa.

THE METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING

the articles purchased is quite simple. If the State Agent does the buying, and the goods are to be distributed among several Granges, they come to this place by car-load, and from this centre are forwarded to the various destinations, where they are taken charge of by the Local Agent of the Grange, by whom they are put in the hands of the owners. When one Grange purchases enough to fill a car, it is sent directly to a point most convenient to the Grange.

CO-OPERATION IN SELLING

has been successful to a limited extent. In the sale of hogs, for instance, the farmers have reaped some advantages. Formerly a semi-middleman scoured the country, and bought a few from one farmer and a few from another, until he collected a drove, when he took them to market, and sold them to the packer at an advance. The farmers now decline to sell to the middleman. The Grange makes up a drove, and they are sold direct,—the profit which the middleman pocketed being divided among the Grangers in proportion to the number of pigs contributed. Sometimes contracts have been made in advance. A prominent packer told Mr. Wilson that it would not work; that, if the farmer was offered a few cents more per hundred, he would ignore the contract made on his behalf by the Agent. The packer's prediction was not verified. In all cases, the Grangers abided by the contracts, to the great astonishment of the packer, who was pleasantly disappointed, and announced his willingness to deal directly with the Granges. This experience gratified the heads of the Order, who were dubious about the experiment. They are now satisfied that the farmers are rapidly acquiring the rudiments of a business-education, and that commercial integrity and promptness will soon supersede the loose and thriftless manner in which they have been accustomed to transact their business. Much, they conceive, has yet to be done to bring the system of co-operation to perfection. It will be a matter of time and patience; but, so far, the results are encouraging.

THE AGGREGATE RESULT OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Wilson estimates the amount saved to the farmers of Iowa through the instrumentality of the Granges, since January, at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Mr. Whitman regards this estimate as too high, but has not statistics from which to make an exact statement. If it is one-half of that amount, the saving has been enormous. Perhaps $1,000,000 is a fair estimate.

THE RAILROADS

refused to grant special rates on large quantities of freight consigned to the Granges, which are not railroad-pets by any means. When application for rates was made to the roads, it was kindly received and partially promised, but the promise was never fulfilled. The railroads backed out, and now decline to grant any favors to the Granges, though other large shippers are allowed reductions. This makes the Granges wrathy, and does not diminish their enmity to monopolies. Mr. Whitman, the State Agent, says that, in other respects, they are treated with courtesy and consideration by railroad-officials. He cites as an example, that a car-load of reapers was expected here last Saturday, and a number of farmers who were ready to cut their grain were in town with teams to take the machines home; but the car did not arrive. They were uneasy and importunate. Mr. Whitman waited on Mr. Royce, Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Rock Island Road, and explained how matters stood. Mr. Royce at once telegraphed, and found that the car had been inadvertently switched off at an intermediate station. He then ordered a special engine, which brought the car here in double-quick time. The farmers got their machines, and went on their way rejoicing. The farmers disavow any enmity against railroads, but say they must not rule and ruin the people. The freights from this State to Chicago eat up the profits, and the producers are dissatisfied. They are determined to do something in the way of legislation next winter.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD-LAW

is laughed at. The idea that Illinois can regulate rates of freight from Iowa is what amuses Iowans. Mr. Wilson hoped Iowa would not pass such "a plaguy foolish law" as was passed in Illinois. He was astonished at it. They would learn something from it, however. He had an idea that maximum rates could be fixed; but, in that, Iowa can also learn something from Illinois. High and discriminating rates were complained of in Iowa. The feeling of the people was revolutionary. If the railroads of the State pursued for the next five years the policy that characterized the last five years, the producing interests in Iowa would be prostrated. So said Mr. Wilson. That gentleman was strongly prejudiced against

CHICAGO.

In Iowa, he said, the grain-dealers of Chicago were looked upon as sharpers. When they got up corners or other devices to disturb the market, the shock was felt everywhere, and it took a long time for the vibration to cease and be forgotten. Iowa contributed more to the commerce of Chicago than Illinois, especially since the new Railroad-law took effect in the latter State. Iowa had a right to demand that Chicago merchants and dealers should treat her honestly. The people of Iowa would go to St. Louis if they could, but Chicago had stretched her iron bands across the State and bound it to her. If the Illinois Railroad-law continued, and bore hard on Iowa, they would soon find an outlet through Wisconsin to the lake, and leave Chicago out in the cold.

GRANGE AGENTS.

Following is a list of the Agents who transact business for the Order in this State:

GENERAL AGENTS.

State Agent—J. D. Whitman; address, Des Moines.
State Agent at Chicago for the sale and purchase of everything except stock—Elliott, Reynolds & Co.
State Grange Agents in Chicago for the sale of stock—Hall, Patterson & Co.
For Burlington & Missouri Railroad—O. H. P. Buchanan, Mt. Pleasant.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad—J. D. Whitman, Des Moines.
Northwestern Railroad and Iowa Central Railroad—Spencer Day, Marshalltown.
Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad—E. R. Shankland, Dubuque.
McGregor & Western Railroad—A. B. Smedley, Cresco, Howard County.

LOCAL AGENTS.

M. Brauin, Agent for the Patrons in Benton County, Big Grove.
Wm. Reninger, Agent for the Granges of Plymouth County, Lemars.
A. Failor, Agent for Granges, Newton, Jasper County.
J. M. Wilson, Agent for Organization of Granges in Marion County, Dallas, Marion County.
C. D. Beeman, General Agent for Waukon Grange, Waukon, Allamakee County.
Joseph F. Stevens, Agent for sale of hogs for Eagle Banner Grange, Sidney, Fremont County.
J. H. Chapman, Agent for purchase of agricultural implements for Wayne County, Corydon, Wayne County.
M. M. Brown, Agent for sale of stock for Wayne County, Corydon.
D. W. Prindle, Business Agent for Webster County, Fort Dodge.
G. V. Swearinger, General Corresponding Agent for Rising Star Association, Sidney, Fremont County.
C. C. Mohler, Corresponding Agent, and James E. Anderson, General Shipping Agent, for Taylor County Association, Bedford, Taylor County.
Conn, Owen & Co., Grange Association Agents for the sale of grain and other farm-products, and for the purchase of agricultural implements, lumber, &c., Marengo.
In Louisa County there are the following agencies: At Morning Sun, J. Kincade; Wapello, J. S. Andrews; Columbus Junction, J. B. McCormick; Letteville, Bro. McCorkle.
Isaac Johnston, Brooks, Adams County, General Agent for purchase, sales, and shipments.
L. W. Babbitt, Council Bluffs, General Agent for Granges in Pottawatomie County.
H. L. Childs, Corresponding Agent for Excelsior Grange, Rippey, Greene County.
S. A. Goldsmith, Agent for Cromwell Union Association, Cromwell, Union County.
E. Kretchmer, Agent for bee-keepers' supplies, Coburg, Montgomery County.
H. H. Eaton, Agent for the Granges in Winneshiek County.
E. R. Sears, Agent for purchasing agricultural implements for Springvale Grange, Perry, Dallas County.
In Cedar County the following named Agents act for Granges in the localities designated: W. L. McCrosky, Tipton; L. H. Bedell, Centerdale; Silas Simpson, Clarence; Manager of "Co-operative Store," Wilton, Muscatine County.
For the Granges in Clark County, James Wiley, Osceola.
J. A. Freeman, Local Agent for Scott County; also, Acting General Agent for Eastern Iowa Central Association, Davenport.
D. W. Hixson, Secretary and Purchasing Agent for the Des Moines County Association, P. of H., Burlington.
John G. Malvin, General Agent for the Granges of Washington County, West Chester, Washington County.
J. Higgins, Business Agent for Cherry Wood Grange, Malone, Clinton County.
D. P. Olive, Agent for Granges in Keokuk County, Sigourney.
Alma Jackson, Agents for the Patrons in Decatur County, Leon.
George Adams, De Soto, Agent for Granges and parts of Granges in the south part of Dallas and north part of Madison Counties, the members of which trade at De Soto.

SUL.

THE EVANSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

EVANSTON, July 24, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your issue of this morning, under the heading "Evanston," a statement that a "protest" had been largely signed in Evanston against the appointment, by the Board of Education, of Mr. Haven to succeed Mr. Raymond as Principal of the public school in this suburb. As one of the signers, and representing, as I believe, many more whose names are on the paper referred to, I wish distinctly to state that, if that be the object of the paper circulated, it was not so represented by the gentleman having it in charge. The idea conveyed to me was, that the document was intended merely to express confidence in Mr. Raymond's general ability as an instructor, and was *not* intended to be used for belligerent purposes. I should not have signed the paper had I understood its purport and mission, for I am unequivocally of opinion that the interests of the public schools in Evanston are safer under the guidance of such gentlemen as Messrs. Shuman, Miller, Blanchard, Hitt, Wood, and Purington, who compose the Board of Education, than they would be if left to be fought out on mere factional principles.

A.

WANTED—A CHEAP SMOKE-BURNER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Smoke, next to smell, is the greatest nuisance which afflicts our city. One cannot pass along a street, or cross a bridge or viaduct, without having to wade through immense black clouds of villainous smoke, which not merely soils clothing and disfigures buildings, but in time corrodes the lungs, spoils the complexion, and ruins the temper, of every man, woman, and child. Were there a Board of Public Nuisances, it could not possibly single out a nuisance more offensive to all classes of people, to say nothing of a city's good looks, than the clouds of filthy smoke which issue from every tug, steamer, locomotive, and factory within the city limits. This smoke-nuisance seems unnecessary to me, when the authorities could so easily abate it by requiring tug-owners and others to use another kind of fuel, or else provide themselves with smoke-consumers.

P.

THE BALLOON-VOYAGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 23, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: All I have to say about the Transatlantic balloon-voyage is, that Wise is a fool, and Donaldson like-Wise.

B.

LA CROSSE BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad vs. the Secretary of War.

Building a Bridge "In Spite of the Old Harry."

How It Is Likely to Come Out.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 22, 1873.

The collision between the people of La Crosse and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company was anticipated. The trouble is about the location of the proposed bridge over the Mississippi River. The people want it at La Crosse, but the Railroad Company locate it over a mile north of the city.

Originally it was a local fight; but the parties since drawn into it give it a national importance. The city authorities are supported by the Secretary of War, the Governor of the State, and the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company. The St. Paul Company has the quasi support of the United States Attorney General.

The dispute is an old one. It began soon after Congress, in February, 1868, authorized the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to construct a bridge "between the City of LaCrosse and a point opposite, in the State of Minnesota." The consent of the Legislatures of Wisconsin and Minnesota had been obtained the year previous. LaCrosse City voted $50,000 in bonds to help the railroad, and the bridge would have been constructed had not the Company gone into bankruptcy. The road is now in the hands of a Receiver.

For fourteen years the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company have operated a railroad from Milwaukee to La Crosse. Two years ago they purchased the River Road, from St. Paul to Winona, and have since extended it to La Crescent, nearly opposite La Crosse. At this point they wish to bridge the river, and

CONNECT WITH THEIR LINE

from Milwaukee. Were they enabled to do so, La Crosse would be left out of the through route between Lake Michigan and the Upper Mississippi. In pursuance of this plan, the St. Paul Company secured the passage of an act of Congress in April, 1872, authorizing them to construct and maintain a bridge across the river "at or near the City of LaCrosse." The only restriction imposed was, that the bridge should be "built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river, as the Secretary of War shall prescribe." This legislation was asked for by different companies, among them the St. Paul, which had the advantage of being represented in Congress by its President, the Hon. Alexander Mitchell. On the 4th of June following, another act was passed, confirming the supervisory authority of the Secretary of War over "all bridges hereafter constructed across the Mississippi River under authority of any act of Congress;" and, in locating them, the Secretary of War was to have "due regard to the security and convenience of navigation, to convenience of access, and to the wants of all railways and highways crossing said river."

Thus empowered, Secretary Belknap appointed a

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

to examine and determine a proper site for the railway bridge at or near LaCrosse. The Board visited the locality, made a thorough examination, and listened to the arguments of the respective parties, and fixed upon a point for the erection of the bridge. Their selection was not where the citizens of La Crosse or the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company desired, but they affirmed it was the only place where a bridge could be constructed in accordance with the terms of the law. The citizens accepted the decision, but the St. Paul Company appealed from it on the ground that, in their finding, the Board had been governed too much by a regard for the requirements of existing highways. The Board were again convened, and instructed to review their decision, and disregard the question of highways. A re-examination and re-hearing of the case induced the Board to re-affirm their former decision. Whereupon the Railway Company carried the case to Congress, and asked permission to build the bridge at their own chosen location. After a full hearing before the Committees of Commerce, their petition was refused.

Although foiled in every attempt, the Company would not abandon their position. By the aid of a powerful lobby they endeavored to gain authority from the last Legislature of Wisconsin to construct their bridge at the rejected location. They claimed that the

STRUGGLE FOR BUSINESS

between Chicago and St. Paul was keenly contested between their Company and the Chicago & Northwestern. Both had through lines connecting the two cities. The Northwestern had the advantage of its Winona Cut-Off and the bridge at Winona. It was, therefore, assumed to be unfair to compel the St. Paul Company to go out of its way and run through the City of LaCrosse, thereby losing two hours' time. This view the Legislature adopted, and passed the bill; but Gov. Washburn vetoed it, and, in his message informed the Legislature that the right to bridge the Mississippi River was vested in Congress. This advice was wasted on the Lower House; but the Senate sustained the veto despite the urgent efforts of the most numerous and powerful lobby ever brought together at Madison.

Yet the Company were not dispirited. Their Congressman-President prevailed upon the Secretary of War to ask

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS

for his construction of the law. This opinion, given in January, put another aspect upon the case. The Secretary was informed that he had no more authority to locate the bridge than he had to build it. His sole duty in the matter was to receive the plans of the Company, and determine whether they would interfere with the navigation of the river, and, if not, to adopt them. If he had objections to them, the Company were to have opportunity to obviate them, if possible, and, if unable to remove them except by a change of location, then the objections must be overcome in that way.

Encouraged by this decision in their favor, an attorney of the St. Paul Company asked Secretary Belknap's permission to present a statement justifying their choice of location. The Secretary allowed the applicant ten days. Nine days thereafter, President Mitchell requested that a Board of Examiners be convened to re-examine the locality, and report. With this request, the Secretary

REFUSED TO COMPLY;

and, as no further communication was received up to July 1, the Secretary wrote Mr. Mitchell that the decision of the Board of Engineers, was approved by the War Department, and that the case was closed.

The St. Paul Company, however, did not propose to let it rest there. They could not afford to do it. Their Board of Directors, in May last, resolved to issue $2,500,000 in bonds to provide funds for the construction of the bridge. These bonds are on the market, and

SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE

to make them salable. Preparations to build the bridge were made. Stones were placed in the river for foundations. At this stage, the United States authorities interfered with the progress of the work. After a time, the Company resumed work. Contracts for the masonry and iron-work were let to Chicago parties a few days since, and the evident intention was to construct the bridge in defiance of Secretary Belknap's disapproval.

Being apprised of these movements, the citizens of La Crosse set about counteracting them. Their habit had been to rely too much upon the United States Government's making the fight for them. They had the precedent of the Clinton bridge, which was constructed despite the strong opposition led by E. B. Washburne. If a company succeeds in building a bridge and getting it into use, the Government invariably approves it. The people must, therefore,

FIGHT THEIR OWN BATTLE.

They are able to do it. Every bridge is more or less an obstruction to navigation, and it is within the province of any owner of a boat regularly running upon the river to apply for an injunction to restrain the Company from proceeding with the bridge. The rumor is current that the Secretary of War will order four gunboats to the scene of action, two of which will be stationed on each side of the river commanding the site of the proposed bridge. It is more than likely, however, that the prompt action of the Court will render such belligerent measures unnecessary.

Meantime, a company has been formed of New York capitalists whose intention is to construct the bridge

AT THE LOCATION APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Their engineers are upon the ground, and are making surveys and specifications. With this company the Southern Minnesota Company has made a contract for the transfer of all its business across the river. This contract has been approved by the Court. The fact that a yield of about 4,000,000 bushels of wheat is immediately tributary to this road renders the transfer-contract especially valuable. It is also expected that the Chicago & Northwestern Company, whose Madison Extension will be pushed through the tunnels near Sparta next month, will extend their line from the Winona cut-off, 4 miles, into LaCrosse, and there connect with the Southern Minnesota over the approved bridge.

LA X.

PLAIN WORDS FROM A FREE-TRADER.

From a forthcoming volume, entitled "Grains for the Grangers."

We assume at the start that the system of revenue based upon import-duties, as a mode of indirect taxation, ought to be the great financial resource of the Federal Government. The constant association in the mind of *revenue* and *tariff*, however, leads to a degree of confusion which we must dispel at once by remembering that they have no natural connection. A tariff is but one way out of many of collecting a revenue, and our investigation will be greatly assisted for the time being if we put the question of revenue quite out of sight. We are thus left free to consider the operation of duties apart from their object, and to ascertain whether they are useful in themselves, and, if not, why, and how far, they are prejudicial.

Let us suppose that there is not a single restriction upon traffic in the whole world; but a universal Free Trade, entirely untrammeled, and left to everybody's wants and caprices. It is plain that there would soon take place a mutually beneficial exchange of commodities on every side; that labor would everywhere be applied in the most productive manner; that the aggregate of wealth would increase with greater rapidity, than upon any other conditions. The advantages of Free Trade on a large scale are completely illustrated by those on a small one. If the traffic of a country or State is most profitable when free, so is that of a continent, or the world. They are both made up of individual transactions, differing only in number and magnitude. Trade is only exchange; mutual benefit is its theory; its inducement, mutual wants; and mutual cupidity guards it upon both sides. This is true of great trades as well as small ones, and of exchanges made across an ocean as well as across a counter. While these general views will not be contradicted, they are regarded as mere obstructions, and not at all applicable to the condition of affairs on this planet. We must bring our hypothesis, therefore, into more practical limits.

We separate England and America from the list of nations, the two leading commercial countries, and consider only their relations to each other. We assume that hitherto a system of Free Trade has prevailed between them, until England, instigated by a noisy, delusive desire to be independent, concludes to abandon to some extent the principles of freedom, and to impose duties on imports coming from this country. A diminution of traffic and its proceeds is, of course, the result. Harmed and stung by the movement, we begin to inquire what we shall do. The ingenious empiric answers, "Why, lay a tariff and retaliate; we will *protect* ourselves, and keep her out of our ports, as she drives us from her own. We will thus neutralize the harm, bring her to terms, protect home-industry, and be independent of foreign labor." It is this theory of reciprocal tariffs and protective duties that we wish first to consider.

To lay an import-duty on something that cannot be produced at home is to raise its price and diminish its consumption. If laid upon something which can be produced at home; but only at a greater cost than the imported article, the duty will not begin to operate as a "protection" until it exceeds, or at least equals, the difference between the cost of the imported and home production. When it goes beyond this difference, all the excess is so much protection. When it becomes so great that there is no longer any inducement to import, and the demand has fallen with the capacity of the home-supply, or that supply has been stimulated so as to equal the entire demand, importation ceases, and the duty becomes a prohibition. We have, then, three grades in the operation of duties: the first, not sufficiently high to furnish any protection at all; the second, protective, but not prohibitory; and the third, both protective and prohibitory. It will be satisfactory, perhaps, to consider such duties as are more or less protective; a class comprehending all except such as are merely nominal, or those imposed upon articles which can neither be produced, nor substitutes found for them, at home.

What interests are capable of protection? It is clear that England cannot protect by duties the manufacture of iron, nor the United States the cultivation of cotton, nor China that of tea. These are exporting interests. Every nation produces a surplus of some things, in the natural application of its industry, and suffers a deficiency of others. To equalize these wants and excesses is the office of commerce. The branch of industry which produces a surplus is generally the leading branch, and the interests of the majority are involved in its prosperity. Agriculture is the leading interest of America, and manufactures of England. One or the other is the leading interest of every great commercial nation; unless it has a great surplus of something to export, it may be a great, but not a commercial nation. England is a commercial nation, because it produces a surplus of manufactures; America, because it raises an excess of agricultural productions. Nearly all productive industry is either agricultural or manufacturing, using those terms in their largest sense; the first applying to all the labor employed in getting raw material from the earth, and the second to all the labor spent in modifying and preparing such material for consumption. Commerce is auxiliary, and thrives upon the briskness of exchanges and the subdivision of labor. The leading interest of England corresponds with the secondary interest of this country, and its secondary, with our leading interest. We have a surplus of one kind, and she of another. If, then, according to our hypothesis, England lays import-duties, upon what must they be laid? Upon the products of the soil and the raw materials produced from the earth. The effect of such duties is to protect her agriculture, or secondary interest, and to depress her manufactures, or leading interest: First, by subjecting the consumption of foreign productions to a tax equal to the duty laid upon them; a protection as efficient as so much bounty upon the articles produced at home. Second, by reducing the capacity to buy of the foreign purchasers, upon whose custom depends the prosperity of the exporting interest. It would have a two-fold effect upon America also: First, to injure our agricultural, or leading interest; second, to stimulate our second, or manufacturing interest. The injury to the one would be the result of its partial exclusion from the markets of England by the duty laid to protect the corresponding interest there; and the benefit to the other would arise from the former being thus compelled to sell a larger proportion of its produce and to buy a larger proportion of its wares and fabrics at home. The consequence, therefore, of a tariff in one country alone, so far as it is protective, is to injure certain interests, and to stimulate others in each country; and the interest protected in one is prejudiced in the other, and vice versa.

We now examine the reciprocal or retaliatory tariff, which we are supposed to adopt by way of remedy. As before remarked, we cannot, by taxing imports, protect our exporting or agricultural interest, which, depending for prosperity upon the foreign demand, seeks only free egress and shuns obstructions. The operation of protection with us is in favor of our secondary interest,—an interest, as we have seen, already stimulated by the policy of England, against which we are seeking a remedy. It also injures our exporting interest, by still further weakening the means of the English consumers to buy of us. This, of course, produces a further declension of commerce between the two countries, and the double result in England of diminishing the rivalry of our agriculture, and our demand for her manufactures; prejudicing even more than before her leading, and aiding her secondary interest. A reciprocal tariff, therefore, only aggravates the mischief already done by a single tariff; each helping the other to sustain or depress the same branch of industry. This simple theoretical view of the subject, expressed necessarily in general terms, is possibly open to many exceptions and qualifications in the given case, but its abstract truth seems to be exceedingly clear.

If, in reply to these views, it be said that the results thus briefly traced are desirable; that it is better for each nation to be more independent of the other; that the weaker interest in each ought to be encouraged; that all the elements of greatness and power may be developed in both countries,—we can only reply that these considerations are in contradistinction to the supposed benefits of mutual Free Trade; that they are as applicable to States and counties as they are to nations; that they are opposed to the general maxims of self-government; deny the reciprocal benefits of commerce; are founded upon the principles of exclusiveness, local selfishness, and national jealousy; and, if true, they ought to be carried out boldly, and the benefits they advocate enforced by the absolute prohibitions of the old Chinese policy. But the fact is, the independence of nations, like that of individuals, is neither possible nor desirable. It is the mutual wants and mutual utility of men that promote the virtue and harmony of mankind, whether in their intercourse as individuals or nations.

The favorite argument against Free Trade between this country and Europe is, that a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of that continent would be the result; a depreciation of wages here to the standard of wages there. It is argued that with this depreciation would come the stupidity and crimes of a pauper community; that the privileges of freedom would be thrown away upon the gross sottishness of the poor. If true, this argument is of vast importance. Our laboring classes now enjoy a far better remuneration for their toil than their rivals beyond the Atlantic; and, to maintain this advantage, any legislation would be proper, however selfish or exclusive. But it is not true; wages would approach nearer to an equality than at present, but it would be more of a benefit to foreign labor than a burden to our own. To ascertain if these views be correct, we have only to consider the theory of wages, and upon what depends the measure of their proportion.

The amount of pecuniary payment given for labor is not, in the first place, the true measure of wages, but the proportion of useful commodities for which, at any given period or place, that labor may be exchanged. If, then, it be admitted that Free Trade would diminish to some extent the nominal rate of wages, it would reduce the cost of most of the articles which labor seeks in exchange. Labor would be equally well paid so long as the proportion of wages and commodities remained the same. In the second place, the rate of wages for mere physical labor will be about equal in all branches of industry, in any free country, for, if one department is much better paid than others, enough labor will be attracted from those that are worse paid to equalize to a great extent the compensation of all. There is a cause for the inadequacy of proportion that wages bear to labor in most countries. In some parts of Europe, diligent toil is rewarded with only the most scanty and precarious pittance that can possibly support life. For this monstrous disparity of remuneration there must be some general cause. The wealth of community is produced by the application of labor to capital, and its proceeds are divided in certain proportions between those who furnish the capital and the labor. If the capital were owned by the laborers in equal degree, the proceeds of labor would be divided with great equality and harmony. But where capital is owned by those who do not do the labor, and the labor is performed by those who do not own the capital, a struggle arises for the proceeds, in which it is plain who will prevail. Capital, having something to live on, can await the result with patience; while labor, compelled to live from hand to mouth, is forced by starvation to surrender at discretion. With capital on one side, and labor on the other, the latter is a slave to the former, and is indulged with its husks, for its master cannot afford to let it perish.

Land forms the great bulk of capital everywhere. From its cultivation come most of the absolute necessaries of life; and it has an intrinsic value, independent of its relative cost. The possession of a little land confers almost all the means of self-support, giving to its possessor a degree of independence, and placing him to some extent above the tyranny of wealth. If every laborer could have land enough to supply him with necessary food, fuel, and the raw material for clothing, it is clear that labor could only be attracted from the plow by the prospect of wages above the minimum of subsistence; and that, in the division of its proceeds, the disparity would cease to be so grossly in favor of capital. The independence of labor would be in proportion to the cheapness of land, and the higher the wages by which wealth would be able to purchase its services. But, if lands and rents are high, as in England, there can be no share of capital accessible to the laborer,—no resort of independence within his reach. Here, as there, his wages would be at the minimum, and his prospects without a hope of relief.

The rate of wages, then, varies inversely with the value of land; and, if land is very cheap, wages will rise to a point where they furnish a just and adequate remuneration to toil. Such is the situation of this country, and such would it continue to be, however free its intercourse with others. The comparatively small cost of land everywhere among us, its merely nominal price in most parts of our vast territory, is the security of labor against destitution,—a security of which no foreign competition can deprive us. It might divert some of our labor from the factory to the field; yet the field is broad enough for all, and extends to all its plenty and independence.

A home-market is another favorite idea with the advocates of Protection. They dwell with great confidence upon its benefits to the agricultural producers; it will supply, they say, and more than supply, all the loss in foreign demand under a restrictive system. They argue that the prosperity of manufactures increases the number of consumers here; and they can afford to pay the farmer a larger price for his products than if they were loaded with the additional expense of transportation to a distant market. By way of illustration, they point to numerous thriving villages and cities, and the populous country about them. It is true that the immediate vicinity of a manufacturing village grows with its growth, and the prosperity of the neighborhood embraces the branch of agriculture with all the rest, and this equally whether the growth of that village be natural or forced, yet its prosperity is sustained by burdens falling somewhere, if not there. If the people of this country can, as a general thing, invest their labor in tillage to better advantage than in manufactures, and if artificial legislation diverts a considerable portion of labor to the latter, the result will indeed be an appearance of local thrift; while really the prosperity of the whole country is diminished. The partial benefit, being concentrated and local, would probably be more apparent than the general mischief, which is spread over a vast area, and depresses a universal interest in detail. Sections may thus be enriched at the expense of the whole, and local interests be at war with those of the country at large. Keeping this in view, and remembering to be on our guard against both the speciousness of appearances and the zeal of selfishness, we come to the consideration of the general theory of a home-market:

If we are better adapted as a people, under all circumstances, to engage in manufactures rather than agriculture, it is safe to presume that the private sagacity of freemen will discover it, without the hints and helps of Government. If not, then the artificial diversion of labor from a more to a less profitable pursuit will diminish the aggregate income of labor, and, of course, the average to be distributed to its every department. Again, this artificial distinction of labor does not increase the number of mouths to be fed, or stimulate consumption, so that a greater quantity of products will be required.

This country is capable, from its great extent, fertile soil, and comparatively-thin population, of raising agricultural products enough to supply half of Europe. It is absurd, therefore, to talk of a home-market, to be furnished merely by a change in its industry, and not in its population, as offering an adequate demand for the unlimited supplies which it is capable of producing. This theory of a home-market is based upon the idea that commerce cannot regulate itself; that industry, left free, will not seek the most profitable employment, nor be rewarded by the most profitable exchanges; and that foreign trade is wasteful and pernicious. If carried out, this theory leads to the ridiculous conclusion, that all sorts of business should be carried on close together, for the sake of convenience in the transactions between them. It would be difficult to explain how large a *home-market* should be, or say why, if it is to be limited at all, it should go beyond the limits of a single State, county, or township. Or, indeed, how many home-markets there are to be in this little world, when the home-market system comes to full perfection. True economy, liberality, and humanity have the whole earth as one home-market, where every commodity should be made where it can be made the cheapest, and sold where it can be sold to the best advantage. Every other doctrine is local, timid, and selfish; and, as freemen, we utterly reject and deny it.

We have thus endeavored to show that Free Trade is better than restriction, apart from any consideration of revenue; that the doctrine of Protection is an injustice and a fallacy; that retaliatory tariffs are delusive; that the quantum of wages does not fall with the prevalence of free exchange; and that the theory of a home-market is utter sophistry and nonsense. If these views are correct, it must be admitted that the necessity of raising a revenue by duties is purely a burden, both in its direct effect as taxation, and its indirect effect as protection; and that it ought to be collected without reference to the encouragement of any particular branch of industry whatever. With such theoretical views as a chart to guide the statesman, he can approach the complicated subject of revenue with something like clearness of ideas; and, giving up all false collateral objects, arrange the load of taxation on the principles of impartial economy.

STEPHEN B. SMITH.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 14, 1873.

SHAH GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

The Banquet at Versailles—The Shah Among the Ladies—How the Shah Eats and Drinks—The Shah Goes Out Incog. and His Sundry Adventures.

Paris Correspondence London Echo.

The banquet and fete at Versailles, notwithstanding a sharp storm, passed off most satisfactorily, and the Shah and his suite have expressed themselves highly delighted with the entertainment provided for them. The day was fruitful in many curious incidents worth mentioning. The first unexpected episode that occurred was on the arrival of the Imperial cortege at Versailles. A lady, young and handsome, of course, emerged trembling from the crowd that lined the thoroughfare, and offered an enormous bunch of flowers to the Shah, who graciously accepted them with a gratified smile, and, having smelt them, bowed his thanks to the fair donor. After his reception by the President, he retired with the Marshal into an adjoining salon to partake of some slight refreshment. While there, he desired to be introduced to the gallant President's wife and family. The Duchess of Magenta and her little daughter forthwith appeared. The Shah advanced to meet them, and conducted the Duchess to the fauteuil on his right hand. "Madame," said His Majesty, in very good French, "I salute in you all the ladies of France." The President's wife was dressed in a violet-brown silk robe, trimmed with Chantilly lace, and her daughter in blue and white. The banquet, as you are aware, took place in the splendid Galerie des Glaces, where Louis XIV. received the Persian Ambassador nearly two centuries ago, and which was chosen for the present occasion on account of that historical souvenir. I gave you yesterday one *menu*; it appears that that was for the French members of the banquet. There was another especially for the Shah and his suite, which was not quite so Sardinapalian in character, being composed of melons, roast lamb, cold fowl, tomato salad, fruits, and tea. Among the distinguished persons invited to the banquet were the Duc d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, Marshal Canrobert, and Gen. Palikao. The *Gaulois* gives us the information that Dr. Tholozan stood behind the Shah's chair during the whole of the banquet, and moderated his Majesty when he drank or ate more than allowed by the Faculty of Medicine. The dishes were greatly to the taste of the Shah, who now and then gave vent to his feelings by exclaiming, "Good; very good!" We are further told that no toasts were drunk after dinner, and that the greatest free-and-easiness prevailed, His Majesty laughing and chatting the whole time in the most country-gentleman style. At 10 o'clock the Shah and Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by the rest of the company, repaired to the park, and witnessed the illuminations and the fireworks at the fountain.

It appears that the Shah is very fond of going out *incognito* at night time. On Monday he was seen by the *Ordre* at 11 o'clock in the Champs Elysees, stationed before one *marchande de macarons*, who was explaining to him the mysteries of the game of red and white. His Majesty played several times and won some nuts, which he put in his pocket probably as a memento. The *marchande*, naturally confused in presence of the "King of Kings," had great difficulty in explaining the game to His Majesty, and pronounced her words in such a style that the Shah mistook her for a German. This aroused the patriotic indignation of the nut-seller, much to the amusement of the Shah, who laughed heartily, and handsomely rewarded her for his unintentional mistake. The *Soleil* also informs us that on the same excursion His Majesty stopped one *marchand de coco* (a plebeian beverage made of lemon, water, and liquorice) and honored him by drinking a glass. While the Persian sovereign was thus engaged his Ministers profited of this relaxation of their master by playing at the *toupie Hollandaise* and other juvenile games to be found during the summer nights in the Champs Elysees.

Death of Rathbun, the Noted Forger.

From the New York Tribune, July 21.

There died, yesterday, at Fort Washington, a man who six-and-thirty years ago was notorious throughout the land as the one man whose forgeries, up to that period, had never in the history of crime been surpassed in magnitude of amount, or skill of conception and execution. Even Fauntleroy's were, as compared with his, the merest trifles. They rose to millions, and for several years were carried on with a celerity, precision, and success that were amazing; nor in that particular specialty of crime has any successor reached the aggregate of enormity attained by him.

Benjamin Rathbun in early life removed from Chenango County to Buffalo. He became proprietor of the Eagle Tavern, and by cleanliness, order, and discipline made it famous among the hotels of the country. Extending his business he became interested in lines of stages between Buffalo and Albany, and started the noted "Telegraph Line, for six passengers only," which was run at a speed higher than had been previously attained by coach in the United States, and made for it a name among travelers from the West. But hotel-keeping and staging failed to satisfy his ambition. He embarked in speculation. Lots without number at prices without limit were bought, and dwellings, stores, and warehouses were erected. For the first time in the history of the State a fever of speculation broke out, which for universality and wildness has never been approached by any other city in the Union. Rathbun was in everything; nothing daunted him; his example was so infectious that the gravest and most timorous money-grabbers were drawn into the vortex and in a night made fabulous fortunes—on paper.

The plan of his forgeries was as ingenious as it was original. To certain parties he would propose to buy certain property, or build certain structures. To raise the necessary funds with which to initiate the enterprise, he would make his note for $5,000, payable in New York City at three or six months, and ask the party whose interests were to be promoted to indorse the same. The indorsement obtained, he would resort to his counting-room and make from ten to fifty notes of the same date and amount, payable at the same time and place, and his clerk, an expert penman, would forge the indorsement. To such a magnitude had these transactions grown, that a regular office was maintained in this city for the purpose of negotiating the paper, the manager being his nephew. During the few years that the fraud was kept up the amount negotiated reached millions of dollars. At length one of the $5,000-notes, bearing the forged indorsement of the late David E. Evans, then agent of the Holland Land Company at Batavia, was protested, and notice sent to him. Mr. Evans paid the note, but on examining the back found to his dismay that his signature had been forged. True, he had indorsed a note that date, and for precisely that amount, but it was not this. Investigation followed, the plot was discovered, and the whole iniquity exposed to light. Rathbun was arrested, tried at Batavia, convicted, sentenced to five years in State Prison, and served out his time. Subsequently he came to this city and opened a hotel in Broadway, near Cortlandt street, but was not very successful. Afterward he kept for some years the small hotel at the corner of Broadway and Forty-third street. Of all the millions that had passed through his hands, he never put away a dollar for himself, nor could he at any time have called himself the honest possessor of $50,000.

The private life of this remarkable man was from his early manhood singularly irreproachable. He was modest to a fault, strictly temperate, never smoked or chewed, never gambled, kept no equipage, had no acquaintance with disreputable people, avoided public places, indulged in no extravagances, but devoted himself assiduously to his business. He had few acquaintances, fewer friends, no companions. To the past he never alluded. He realized to the full the result of his acts and meekly accepted the situation. Silently, patiently, uncomplainingly, he plodded on his weary, cheerless way, until finally, at the ripe old age of 82, himself and his crimes almost forgotten, he gently faded away.

A Charm for Rain.

The Levant *Times* mentions that the drouth in Asia Minor, in the neighborhood of Angora, has been excessive, and in the small town of Geredeh the inhabitants for some time past have daily offered up prayers for rain. No change taking place in the weather, it was decided that some "charms" must be tried, and they at last bethought themselves of an infallible one. It was simple, but one which for fear of the consequences in these degenerate days, could not be performed in the "good old style." It consisted in cutting off the head of a Christian and throwing it into a stream or pond. As a live Christian did not patriotically present himself, it was determined to exhume a dead one, and to make sure the magic rite was performed with the heads of three bodies, one of whom had been dead only a month. Up to the latest advices the charm had not worked, and the country remained parched.

GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH.

Judge Drummond Declines to Set Aside the Circuit Court's Injunction.

Both Parties Return to Judge Blodgett—A Struggle Resulting in Nothing.

The Judge Takes the Petition Home for Consideration.

BEFORE JUDGE DRUMMOND.

Judge Drummond yesterday decided the petition in review, in the matter of Hilton v. The Great Western Company in bankruptcy, to set aside the injunction of the District Court, restraining the Company from proceeding to an accounting, under the order of the State Court.

His Honor said, in the petition for review by Jeremiah Terwilliger and the Great Western Telegraph Company of an order of the District Court enjoining parties from proceeding in a case in the State Court, he thought that the order of the District Court will have to be confirmed in the present aspect of the case.

At the time proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced there was a case pending in the State Court, brought by one of the stockholders of the Telegraph Company, alleging that there was fraud in the contracts which had been made for the construction of the line, by which the Company had lost a large sum of money, or would if the alleged contract was carried out, and the object of the suit was to ascertain really what sum should be paid to the party making the contract with the Telegraph Company, and it was the continuance of this suit that was enjoined by the bankruptcy Court, the State Court, in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court, having sent the case to a Master for the purpose of having an accounting taken and to make a report.

At the time the application was made in the District Court to arrest the proceedings in the State Court, there had been a decree in bankruptcy, and an order was made that the parties should not proceed in the State Court. He thought that this order was perfectly proper, so long as the question of bankruptcy was undetermined. If the Company was declared bankrupt, it would become the duty of the Assignee to take charge of the estate in the interest of the creditors. The question of the equity of the adjudication had been taken to the Circuit Court, and under its suggestion the parties applied to the District Court to have the decree of adjudication opened, for the purpose of receiving further testimony. Now, it is alleged on the part of the petitioners that the account to be taken under the order of the State Court will shed light on the question as to whether there was or there was not such an indebtedness to the petitioner as to warrant the petition for bankruptcy. It is obvious that to suspend the proceedings in bankruptcy until this account is taken and finally determined, it may be by the Supreme Court of the State, would be exercising a discretionary power which should be exercised only in very extraordinary circumstances, because it may be that a year or two may elapse before the final determination of the case in the Supreme Court of the State. It would have to appear, beyond all controversy, that there is no other way to establish the facts as to the indebtedness from the Company to petitioner before the District Court would be warranted in suspending the proceedings.

Now, the District Court has full equitable power in every respect, and it can proceed in such manner as its rules and practice warrant, and in conformity with the principles of equity. All evidence having a bearing on the indebtedness of the petitioner who seeks to have a party declared a bankrupt can be heard. We cannot allow this Court to be made a court of original jurisdiction, as so many gentlemen at bar seem to desire to make it in proceedings in bankruptcy. It is an appellate court, exercising only appellate or supervisory control over the proceedings in bankruptcy, in such way as is provided by the statute; and, under the second section of the bankruptcy law, its jurisdiction is simply supervisory. If there are any facts which would warrant the District Court in dissolving the injunction, the proper way is to apply to the District Court, showing these facts. If it was claimed that there were sufficient facts to warrant the Bankruptcy Court in revising the action in granting the injunction, the Court could not concur in it. So that, if it be true that it is indispensable that the facts to be developed while this accounting is being taken by the order of the State Court should be shown, they might be presented to the District Court to enable that Court to determine the point in question.

It is manifest that to await the accounting in the State Court would be to hold up the bankruptcy proceedings for an indefinite period. There is nothing there, that he could see, as Judge of the Circuit Court, to enable him to say absolutely that Mr. Hilton had not a valid claim against the Company. He had obtained a judgment or judgments against the Company, and it was manifest that these judgments must be shown to be invalid before proceedings in bankruptcy can be attacked. It was manifest that the Company with all its struggles cannot reach the end which it seems desirous to attain. It must come, and either satisfy or secure this claim, or show its invalidity.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of the petition of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for opening the decree of adjudication therein, for the purpose of hearing newly-discovered evidence, the counsel representing all the parties interested, many more than those nominally concerned in the case, immediately repaired to the District Court, on the conclusion of the delivery by Judge Drummond, in the Circuit Court, of his opinion in the petition in review to set aside the injunction granted by the Circuit Court, restraining further proceedings in accounting, etc., in the State Court.

Judge Blodgett was found to be busily engaged hearing motions, at the conclusion of which his Honor invited the counsel to proceed with their business.

Mr. Bennett, on behalf of the Company, Mr. Harding (of Harding, McCoy & Pratt) and other counsel on the same side, stated the circumstances under which they came into court, in pursuance of the opinion and suggestions of the Judge of the Circuit Court; and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Small, of counsel on the other side, followed; and from the nature of their remarks it became evident at the outset that the parties either did not similarly understand what they were there for, or would not agree upon a common basis of procedure.

We have so many times explained the ins and outs of this perplexing case, that it will only be necessary to explain, here, that the Telegraph Company party, headed by Mr. Harding and Mr. Bennett, although leave to come into court for a hearing was what they had been so long fighting for, now they were there, wanted delay in order to consider the next step; whilst the other side, who had been opposing their bringing into court at all, now they were there, were ready and eager for the fray, and armed at all points, having gone so far even as to subpœna the witnesses of the other side, so as to save their opponents that amount of trouble, and to make sure for them of their being in Court. These tactics naturally puzzled every one. Everything, from the Company's point of view, hinged upon their being able to prove by newly-discovered evidence that certain acts had taken place. Yet, after stubbornly contesting their right to introduce that newly-discovered evidence, the opposition now suddenly took upon themselves to make sure of their getting it by obligingly securing it five days in advance, and tendering it them with the most impudent self-confidence imaginable in open court.

Mr. Bennett resented the indignity. He said that it was not necessary that the other side should charge itself with the management of his case. He preferred to run it himself. He desired that he should be allowed an opportunity to get up his evidence in his own way. The other side had summarily notified him that they should be ready to proceed to-day. He preferred that the Court should be the arbiter of their movements. When the Court said they were to be heard, they would come into court ready to submit their new testimony, and to do all that was required of them.

Mr. Harding said very little, but apparently thought a good deal. He wanted a clue to the singular confidence and impudence of the other side. By and by he seemed to have found it, and a whispered consultation took place, which was followed by an animated discussion in which every one took part.

Finally, Mr. Bennett explained to the Court that the Circuit Court had suggested two courses which they might adopt—to file a bond in this Court to secure the alleged debt to Hilton, on which proceedings had been instituted, and all the other outstanding debts of the Company, upon doing which, as he understood Judge Drummond, proceedings in this Court would be suspended, pending the investigation of the real nature of the contested debt to Hilton; and the adjudication ultimately set aside if they should succeed, by the newly-discovered testimony, in proving that the alleged debt was not a valid one of which a bankruptcy court could take cognizance. The other course was to petition the Court. Now, in accordance with the first course suggested, he offered the Court certain bonds securing the aforesaid debts, and awaited the answer of the Court, declaring that all proceedings should be arrested accordingly.

The Court having made several inquiries as to these bonds and discovered that a separate bond was offered in each case, and that it would be a matter of some difficulty to disentangle the various claims, objected to there being so many bonds. Considering the small aggregate, a single bond might be sufficient. But that was not the only question. The petitioner came to this Court with a most singular request. The Court had seen or learned nothing whatever that induced him to suppose there was anything about a bankrupt telegraph company that should cause him to regard it as different from other bankrupts. In the eyes of the Court all bankrupts were alike. It was not a sufficient reason because this defendant was a corporation that it should be exempt from the usual rules of the Court. The bankrupt says it is abundantly able to pay its debts; and so do many merchants when they are brought into the bankruptcy court. Then why allow its commercial paper to be suspended? The note on which action was brought was commercial paper, and the practice of the Court had in no respect been strained to give it any other character but that which fairly brought it within the scope of our bankrupt laws. It seemed to the Court that their coming in, in this way, after the practice of the Court had been regularly followed was an unheard-of proceeding, and he did not think it had a parallel in the history of bankruptcy in this district. At the same time, whatever they might conceive to be the interpretation of the ruling of the Circuit Court, this Court would of course accept whatever rule the Circuit Court had laid down. He would not stultify the District Court by accepting these bonds, in the present shape the matter was in, but he would like to hear what the counsel had to say as to the second course that had been suggested.

Considerable discussion ensued, all the counsel seeming dubious as to the way the thing was going.

Mr. Campbell said there was no practice warranting the setting aside of adjudication on such a petition as this. Still, they had no objection to the Court hearing the new testimony, and, if he thought it conclusive in favor of the points insisted on by the other side, to set aside the adjudication. So willing were they that the Court should satisfy himself on the point, that they had themselves subpœnaed the witness the other side wanted to have heard.

Mr. Bennett did not care for this sort of proceeding. He wanted to produce his own witnesses when the Court directed him to do so; and did not propose to consult the convenience of the other side only.

Mr. Small showed the excellent motives which, he claimed, had animated them in subpœnaing these witnesses. He charged the other side with having no other policy than delay. There had been no warrant issued, and they were afraid it soon would be, and they wanted to prevent the creditors having the benefit of the property.

The Court said that as things had turned out, the stockholders might be benefited instead of injured by the property being administered properly in bankruptcy. Suppose one of the lines was sold, for instance, and the debts paid out of the proceeds, the concern would be free to go on with its business again, without any more of this annoying litigation.

Mr. Bennett showed that everything material as to the bankruptcy of the Company hinged on the new evidence he shall adduce as to the contracts of Reeve with the Company.

The Court asked Mr. Bennett to explain what difference it made, whether Reeve owed money to the Company or the Company owed money to Reeve so long as the Company gave the notes and they were got into circulation as commercial paper without notice of their real character.

Mr. Bennett said that he would prove that the notes did not get into circulation without notice.

The Court said that was what he wanted to get at. He thought the best plan would be to take away the petition and look at it, and decide in a few days what he should do about it.

Mr. Bennett said he intended to prove this, and more, by the evidence of Mr. Buchanan.

Several counsel here spoke at once, and when the Court could be heard, he suggested, as one way out of the difficulty he foresaw they were falling into, whether the parties could not agree among themselves to let the evidence taken by short-hand writers be submitted to court.

Mr. Harding said he would be delighted, the other side agreed, and all things appeared to promise a peaceful solution, when it was found the parties could not come to an understanding as to what amount of recognition by the Court of the status of the Company the reception of this testimony might involve, and the Court ended the difficulty by declaring that he should take the petition with him, and decide on Monday what should be done with it.

A GROSS OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If the press of the city desires to vindicate its claims of being the vigilant safeguard of morals and the careful custodian of the public interests, let me suggest that this is a favorable opportunity.

THE TRIBUNE has not been slow to expose official shortcomings in those in other cities; why should it not be equally swift to expose those in our own midst?

Let me give a brief statement of facts:

On Sunday night, a little, ignorant, friendless French girl—a working girl of good character—was returning home late at night from a visit to her sisters. In passing along State street, she was met by a man, who asked her what she was out so late for. She told him, when he exhibited his club, belt, &c., and told her he was a policeman, and would accompany her for her protection. They were passing a store on State street, when the door was opened. The pretended policeman ordered her to step inside, when the door was locked, and another man appeared on the scene. The poor girl, thus entrapped, began to cry and beg; but the brutes were deaf to her appeal. One seized her, and she was held while a brutal outrage was committed; she was then held by the other, while the outrage was repeated,—she crying and begging all the time.

One of Pinkerton's officers saw the woman enter the store, called a regular officer of the force, and they looked through the window, and saw the men holding her, but did not comprehend the nature of the crime. The girl and one man were arrested for lascivious conduct, and kept in the station, the girl all the while crying and protesting her innocence.

In the morning she was arraigned before Banyon, when the fact came out, and the much-reviled Banyon ordered the girl to be discharged, and the men charged with rape. They took a change of venue to Justice Boyden, when the above facts were sworn to, the girl and officers testifying to the force which had been used. The accused had two or three lawyers, but no one represented the people, and the poor, outraged victim was beastly badgered.

The prisoners were *discharged*. The Justice said the case was suspicious, but the girl ought not to have gone into the store (forgetting that she was enticed there by a man who claimed to be escorting her for safety); and concluded by saying that, any way, she ought to have screamed louder; as if a poor, ignorant girl, half frightened to death, alone at night with strange men, bent on such a crime, could pitch her voice to just the note required by law.

These are facts, and will so appear if honestly investigated. Respectfully, A. H. H.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1873.

MUSIC IN UNION PARK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Why cannot some arrangement be made to have band-music once a week, say every Monday or Saturday p. m., in Union Park? If the authorities have not the money to spare, possibly some public-spirited residents of the West Division could procure it. First let it be ascertained what good band will play once a week at the park on the most reasonable terms, and then it will appear whether the sum required can be raised by private subscription. Were money-boxes, soliciting donations for the purpose, placed at the gateways of the Park, no small sum might be obtained from the daily frequenters of this beautiful public resort. Union Park has many charms (of which the West Division may be proud), but a little good music, once in a while, would heighten them all. V.

THE COURTS OF LAW.

Counter-Affidavits by Mrs. McMahon in Her Divorce Suit.

Another Interesting Habeas Corpus—Singular Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Criminal Court Items—Courts in Brief—New Suits.

In the McMahon divorce case, in which affidavits on behalf of the defendant were published in THE TRIBUNE of Monday last, counter-affidavits were yesterday filed by W. L. Hirst, Jr., attorney for Mrs. McMahon, and the motion to dismiss the injunction will be argued Monday, when Mr. Hirst will be assisted by Mr. Asay, on behalf of Mrs. McMahon, who, in her affidavit, set forth that at the time she married defendant, he was insolvent, and was doing business as the agent of another person; that the reason he sold out his business was that he had give himself up to drinking and debauchery of the lowest order, and lay helpless round his shop, and was so reduced by excessive drinking that he was not able to partake of and retain food; that during much of his married life he was the associate of one "Nettie," an abandoned woman, who lived in a disreputable house, to which the defendant, on one or two occasions, took petitioner, who was ignorant of its nature; and that defendant had frequent assignations with said "Nettie." Petitioner denies that defendant contributed to her support, and avers that when she married him she was worth $150,000, but that McMahon had so impoverished the estate by his riotous living, that it is not now worth more than $80,000; that the expenses of the trip to California, to which defendant alluded in his affidavit, all came out of her pocket, whence came the money providing for the erection of the house they dwelt in; that she supported the defendant up to the time she was obliged, in self-defense, to leave him; and that McMahon has not paid any of her debts. The petitioner denies that she has ever associated with persons of bad morals, or lived beyond her means, and the debts which she has contracted have been wholly of a business nature; that defendant's denial of the charge of excessive drinking is abortive, as the extremely bloated appearance of his face carries a refutation of the assertion, and is so remarkable that its owner will no longer allow himself to be seen in public places, but remains all day long in low groggeries; that the trip to New York referred to in the defendant's affidavit was an idea of her own, and carried out at her expense, in the delusive hope of weaning defendant from his drinking habits; that, with regard to the interview, she was called to the door by a violent ringing of the bell, which she answered, finding Mr. McMahon, who demanded what a carriage at the door was doing there, and on her answering that it was for her accommodation, McMahon drew a revolver upon her, whereupon Adam Baer, who was in the house, took him in charge; that McMahon hereupon created such a disturbance that a young lady of the utmost respectability, who was in the house, was attracted by the noise; that the carriage was at the door to convey said young lady and a gentleman to be married, which they were upon that day; but McMahon, who was removed by Baer, was so drunk at the time that he could not tell where petitioner's wedding ring was, but that it was, at the time, on her finger; that it is entirely untrue that she had a child by said McMahon; that she has never been in Canada since her marriage with him; that the charges of adultery made against her are absolutely and maliciously false, and without foundation; that the specific charges of adultery with Col. T. A. Hares are utterly and maliciously false; that her only relations with Hares are that she has employed him in the negotiation and sale of some property of hers, and as agent about her business; that she has never had or proposed any criminal intimacy with him, nor has she ever lived, boarded, or roomed with said Hares or under his protection; that she is not a woman of intemperate habits, nor has at any time indulged in spirituous liquor, and has never permitted her daughter to do so; and that the charges of adultery and intemperance are made against her for the purpose of blackmailing petitioner out of a portion of the remainder of her estate; that McMahon frequently threatened her that if she did not give him a $10,000 house of hers, he would make said charges against her and ruin her in the eyes of the community, and upon her telling him he knew it was false, he said, "I don't care, I will ruin you;" that McMahon subsequently reduced his request to $500 for his lawyer and $300 for himself, and on her still refusing he caused said malicious papers to be filed; that ever since she moved from the North Side she has been and now is boarding with a private family of the highest respectability, and that said Hares lives with his family, and that she does not know where he lives.

Col. Hares' affidavit explains that he became acquainted with petitioner last winter, being introduced by Mr. Clifford, her architect; that he had business relations with her; purchased from her the pair of horses referred to in defendant's affidavits; agreed to act as her business agent for a pecuniary consideration; that he has never been in the society of petitioner save when business required it; that her property is mainly real estate, and it was affiant's knowledge of such business which induced her to intrust her affairs to his management. Affiant denies in the most solemn manner ever having committed adultery with the petitioner, or indicated or suggested the commission of such a crime; that petitioner's conduct in his presence has ever been of the most chaste character; that affiant has and lives with a wife and family; that the charge of adultery is a calumny conceived for the object of blackmail; that McMahon proposed to settle the matter for $3,000 and $500 to his lawyer, and threatened that, unless the money was paid, to file a cross-bill that would "rai-e hell" with affiant. Affiant closes by denying the allegation charging that he lived with petitioner, and referring to the fact that he has always enjoyed the fullest confidence and respect of the heaviest firms of the city.

Dr. W. C. Hunt and Dr. A. H. Cook file affidavits sustaining petitioners' affidavit regarding McMahon's intemperate habits. The allegation of petitioner, with regard to the drawing of the revolver, is fully sustained by affidavits by Adam J. Wickler and John J. Biehl, while Adam Baer indorses that part of petitioner's affidavits in which his name is mentioned. Take it altogether, the rebuttal of McMahon's affidavits is very complete, and the bearing of the case will be watched with considerable interest.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Margaret Walstra files her petition in the Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus, by which she hopes to remove James Ledley, her nephew, a boy of 7 years of age, from the "Home of the Friendless." Petitioner states that James Ledley is an orphan, his mother having died in March, 1871, and his father in November of the same year, leaving him their only child and heir; that William Ledley, the father of said infant, at the time of his death owned a small farm in the town of Jefferson, with stock, produce, farming implements, and cash, of considerable value; that within half an hour of said William Ledley's death, one James McConnell, an acquaintance of his, called upon him, ostensibly to ask him after his health; that said Ledley requested McConnell to take charge and custody of his property and moneys, and to dispose of them for the benefit of said infant, and to apply the proceeds for the said infant's maintenance, education, and support; but that, instead of so doing, said James McConnell appropriated all of said property and moneys to his own account, placed the child in the "Home for the Friendless," and left Jefferson and took up his abode in a place unknown to petitioner, who further states that she is the wife of one Theodore Walstra, and resides at 263 West Lake street; that neither she nor her husband have any children; that her husband is worth $5,000, and is willing and anxious to have the care and custody of the child, who is their nephew; that petitioner was, on the 11th of June last, appointed guardian of the estate of the late James Ledley; that she has at many times demanded the custody and possession of said minor child, which the defendants, the "Home of the Friendless" managers, deny her; that the child was placed in said institution without any warrant whatever, and is illegally detained, wherefore petitioner asks for a writ of habeas corpus, returnable forthwith, against F. D. Gray, President, E. M. Boring, Secretary, and Mrs. J. Grant, Matron of the society known as the "Home of the Friendless," or such persons in whose custody the child may be found.

A SINGULAR BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING.

Adolph Moses, for James M. Michael, yesterday filed a petition in the District Court, relating that said Michael was a partner in the late firm of Michael & Goldstein, for whose adjudication Goldstein & Mossler, in June last, filed a petition; that the alleged debtors were wholesale liquor-dealers at No. 326 South Clark street, where their stock, valued at $9,000, has been seized by virtue of these proceedings, although petitioning creditors have given no bond; that the alleged debt forming the basis of said petition was claimed to be due said petitioners by said firm of Michael & Goldstein, on a note given by them, but said note was without consideration, and was delivered to said Goldstein & Mossler at the instance of Samuel Goldstein, to secure a portion of his capital in case of disaster, and for no other purpose, has never been presented for payment, and payment of which has never been refused. Petitioner affirms that, but for misunderstandings among the partners, and the consequent bankruptcy proceedings, the liabilities of the firm would have been promptly met. The petition makes other objections tending to show the unfair nature of the proceeding, and prays the Court to try the case at an early day, and thus prevent irreparable injury to the petitioner, and to decree that the petitioning creditor file bonds for the surety of this petition in the usual manner, or for a rule to show cause why such a bond should not be filed.

A STRANGE VERDICT.

In the suit of Sterling v. City of Chicago, the jury returned a verdict which cannot, under the circumstances, be considered otherwise than a strange conclusion to arrive at. The case is one in which complainant sued for injuries done to the schooner "Challenge" through her collision with the Clark street bridge in November, 1869. The tug-boat owner claimed that he sounded the whistle as a signal to the bridge-tender to have the bridge opened. It appeared from the evidence also that he did whistle three times while he was in the draw of the bridge, but the bridge-tender gave no response, and, the bridge not being opened, the collision occurred. The city's defense in the case was that, finding the signal unheard, the tug Captain should have repeated it until it was heard and acknowledged. At the same time that the city contested the liability for damage to the schooner, they acknowledged that said damage amounted to fully $1,075, in the face of which, and evidence to the same effect, the jury gave plaintiff a verdict with only $319.08 damages. Under the circumstances, plaintiff thought it best to move for a new trial, which was not opposed by defendant.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of the estate of C. J. Snell, and E. E. Jenkins of the estate of Benjamin Welch.

In the matter of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., a dividend of 5 per cent was declared. The liabilities, including "puts," amount to $950,000, and cash on hand to $36,332.59. If the "puts" claims were excluded, the dividend would amount to 15 or 20 per cent.

In the matter of John Sims, a dividend of 50 cents was declared.

An examination of Grommes, in the estate of Grommes & Frankel, was yesterday held, Mr. F. J. Crawford and Mr. Nissen, on behalf of creditors, endeavoring to find out from him what had become of the assets. The examination will be resumed to-day.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Charles Wilson, for burglariously entering the house of Judge E. S. Williams, of the Circuit Court, was, on his pleading guilty, remanded for sentence.

Winfield Gardner, the "pal" of the last-named prisoner, forfeited his recognizance, consisting of $700, deposited on Wednesday with the State's Attorney.

Libbie Shute, the avaricious servant girl of the Pacific Hotel, for pilfering numerous articles of jewelry and clothing from the guests, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

John Marshall was tried on a charge of larceny of cigars and tobacco, and was found guilty, the term of imprisonment being fixed at one year in the Penitentiary.

In the case of John R. Sherwin, for rape, E. W. Evans, for the defense, made a three hours' speech to the Court on a motion for a new trial, which was taken under advisement by the Court, who will render his decision this morning.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Charles and Augusta Boetcher file a declaration in the Circuit Court and suit of trespass against Edmund Kaiser, whom they charge with having, on the 15th of this month, caused their arrest, on a warrant of Justice Kaufmann, and incarceration for eight days on a charge of disorderly conduct, which was not sustained on trial. They seek to recover $10,000 damages for the alleged false arrest and imprisonment.

Margaret Courattis files a declaration in the Circuit Court in a suit of trespass against Duncan McBae, alleging malpractice in medical treatment, and claiming $5,000 damages.

In the case of McLean vs. City, the plaintiff yesterday moved, before Judge Rogers, for a new trial. The motion was overruled.

E. W. Blatchford et al. begin suit in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against J. Harper et al. for $1,000 damages.

James W. Atkinson filed a præcipe in the Superior Court in a suit of assumpsit against Charles W. Bigdon; damages, $3,000.

Edward D. Perry sues J. A. Duffy, in the Superior Court, in a plea of assumpsit, for $1,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Jacobs, Assignee, v. Bowen, restored case.

THE DISTRICT COURT.—W. S. Lamb, Assignee of the Winnishiek Insurance Company; 100 suits in assumpsit against givers of premium notes.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,335—Jerome v. Adele Warren; divorce on the ground of adultery. 44,336—John W. Crawford v. Theodore E. Stacey, T. M. Bradley, R. H. Wallace, and James Jones; replevin of express-wagon, etc. 44,337—Henry Cheatle v. John Wilson; assumpsit, $500. 44,338—Lela A. Hasking v. Commercial National Bank, T. M. Bradley, and T. E. Stacey; replevin of household effects. 44,339—E. W. Blatchford, et al. v. I. Harper et al.; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,340—William Ripley v. William Briesprecher and Joseph Steibemer; assumpsit, $500. 44,341—Almena v. Abel D. Pearson; divorce on ground of drunkenness and cruelty. 44,342—Appeal. 44,343—James W. Atkinson v. John Miller, Henry Kemmacher, Bust A. Denig, and Charles W. Bigdon; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,344—Charles G. Banderbach v. Philip Kochler and Edward Rauschert; confession of judgment, $132.16. 44,345—Charles H. Jennison et al. v. Charles F. Brown; assumpsit, $500. 44,346—Edward D. Perry v. J. A. Duffy; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,347—B. Callahan et al. v. The Merchants Transportation Company; case, $2,500. 44,348—John Beatty et al. v. Thomas Swann; assumpsit, $500. 44,349—Thomas S. Kirkwood et al. v. D. L. Buckley et al.; assumpsit, $500. 44,350—Winshell v. Gunnell; garnishment. 44,351—Suppressed for service. 44,352—Thomas H. v. Annie E. Bland; divorce on ground of drunkenness. 44,353—John Cohill v. D. J. Wren et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 44,354—Charles H. Parks v. Edward Gleason; assumpsit, $500. 44,355—A. Winan et al. v. John W. Bohm; same, $300.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,906—Charles W. Reed and Henry Grant v. David Hyman; replevin of glass, etc. 7,907—Charles and Augusta Boetcher v. Edmund Kaiser; trespass on the case, $10,000. 7,908—Margaret Courattis v. Duncan McBae; trespass on the case, $5,000. 7,909-10—Appeal. 7,911—People ex rel. James Ledley v. F. D. Gray and others; application for writ of habeas corpus. 7,912—Alonzo Lands et al. v. James Lyman; assumpsit, $400. 7,913—Emil Calman et al. v. Otto Jerm et al.; same, $500. 7,914—D. White, et al. v. Same; same, $800. 7,915—C. C. Cole v. Joseph Imhoff; petition for mechanic's lien, $169.10. 7,916—Benjamin v. Mary G. Bruce; divorce on ground of desertion. 7,917—Appeal. 7,918—Emma G. v. Harlow Gilbert; divorce on ground of desertion. 7,919—Appeal.

THE SHEDD INSANITY CASE AT AURORA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your notice of the Shedd trial, this morning, your dispatch states that the jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal of Mrs. Shedd. Please correct the mistake, as the fact is simply this: Seven of the jurymen voted for her acquittal and five for her conviction of insanity. I speak advisedly, and herewith inclose the names of the intelligent men who declared Mrs. Shedd a perfectly sane woman: J. B. Gully, M. D., Geneva; G. S. Patten, Geneva; T. W. Poor, Geneva; P. F. Ward, Geneva; H. Matteson, Virgil; G. R. Hyott, Geneva; A. J. Joslyn, Geneva. SPECTATOR.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1873.

Stock Speculations of a Berlin Lady.

Not long ago a young lady of high rank advertised in one of the Berlin newspapers, the *Vossische Zeitung*, for an old gentleman of wealth who would assist her with money enough to complete her musical education.

Maj. A. D. answered the advertisement, and on his first interview with the fair unknown, who, it appears, was a very interesting woman, it was agreed that he should be allowed to furnish the required pecuniary assistance. They met often after this, and the Major gradually advanced 500 thalers toward the musical training of his new ward. Suddenly, however, the young lady disappeared, and he awaited her return in vain.

On the 16th of June the Major received an envelope with 500 thalers enclosed and this note:

"SIR: For the first time I have heard to-day that a relative of mine has been playing a false game with you. The money you have given her was not devoted to culture in music or song, but was used to carry on stock speculations, which the lady in question has been engaged in without the knowledge of her friends. You will find enclosed the amount borrowed from you."

No signature was appended; and it is now conjectured that a repentant wife had told her husband the story of her borrowing from the Major, in consequence of which the money was returned.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Nearly Eight Thousand Volumes on the Shelves.

Arrival of the English Authors' and Publishers' Contributions.

Of What They Consist—The Autographs on Some of the Title Pages.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of our Free Library, the policy which they purpose adopting in regard to the purchase of books was distinctly outlined. It is not their intention to buy in driblets, but to wait until they can profitably expend $10,000 or $20,000. Between now and then, their acquisitions will be limited to donations and to the securing of such bargains as may come in their way. The very day of this meeting, the Secretary announced the arrival of the last English books which are to be looked for, with the exception of the valuable but stupid Patent Reports, which have to be bound before shipment.

This is, therefore, the best time, before the shelves are crowded with the purchases which the Board intends to make, to see what constitutes the nucleus of the Free Library of Chicago, which, with but very few exceptions, has been the gift of our English or American friends. Many of these books, however, will never be confounded with those which will be obtained for the uses of a circulating library, and should remain by themselves, beyond the reach of mutilation. Their intrinsic value, and often the autographs they contain, and the sympathetic good-will of which they are a testimonial, demand that they should be kept by themselves, and be guarded with extra care.

The majority of the visitors to the Reading-Room never find their way into the transmogrified tank, where the books are stored, and have no knowledge of what is there. And since these books are not as yet for public use, those who do know of their whereabouts would find little satisfaction in a mere examination of their backs. So it may surprise our readers to know that there are now about 7,600 bound volumes upon the shelves, about half of which were the direct gift of English authors, publishers, colleges, societies, and the Government, or were purchased under the direction of the Board, with the fund raised at the instance of the Hon. Thomas Hughes.

The Queen contributes a copy of "The Early Years of the Prince-Consort," with the following on the title page: "Presented to the new Free Library of Chicago by Victoria Reg. Balmoral, Nov. 13, 1871." The Foreign Office sends a formidable collection of English State Papers from 1812 to 1866, and also a full set of the official Bulletin, chronicling the movements and doings of the Court. The Master of the Rolls sent the Calendar of English State Papers from the Reign of Edward the Third, down to and including that of Queen Elizabeth. While a great portion of the contents is devoid of interest to us, yet there is much in those volumes relating to the early history of the North American Colonies which is worthy of examination. The same officer also sends the valuable edition of the early Latin and Saxon and Celtic chroniclers of England and Ireland. "The Secretary of State for India in Council" sends a superbly-illustrated work upon ancient buildings, etc., in Kashmeer, and another containing illustrations and photographs of the different races and tribes in India.

One of the most valuable of these English donations is the one made by the University of Oxford. The books themselves are valuable, and are so richly and substantially bound as to attract the immediate attention of all who enter the Library. They embrace the best publications of the University and Clarendon presses, and include the works of Bishops Jewell, Hall, Butler, Burnett, and Berkeley; fine editions of Euripedes, Aristophanes, and Demosthenes; the four-volume edition of Wickliffe's Bible, and the large reprint of the one of 1611; Evelyn's Memoirs and his Silva; the lives and annals of Strype, the writings of the "Judicious Hooker," the four-volume catalogue of the Bodleian Library, etc. Cambridge contributes the works of Barrow and other eminent divines.

The Camden Society gives a full set of its publications of early English literature. The Society of Friends, and that for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, have been liberal in their donations, which will be as much read as the Memoirs of the Astronomical Society and the Greenwich Catalogues of Fixed Stars. The Methodists send a set of the Methodist or Arminian Magazine, beginning in 1795, and of which the Rev. John Wesley was the first editor. There are also the Proceedings of the Philological Society, the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, of the Scottish Institution of Engineers, and Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, and the publications of the Chaucer, Ballad, and early English Societies. The Library has subscribed for these reprints, as well as for those of the Arundel, Camden, Hakluyt, New Sydenham, and other societies.

The leading London publishers are well represented. Truebner gives a large number of books, including Max Muller's translation of the Rig Veda, and a fac-simile reprint of Caxton's "Game of Chesse," the first work printed in England. Only fifty copies of this fac-simile were printed. Among John Murray's contributions are Sir Henry Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies. Messrs. Macmillan and Hardwicke have also given liberally of their publications. Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, and his brother, send a number of their publications, including editions in short-hand of Macaulay's Essays, Paradise Lost, the Book of Common Prayer, etc. Longman, Green & Co. send many of their books, including Brande's and Ure's Cyclopædias, while Boosey & Co. send a quantity of music.

Among the living authors who attach their autographs to copies of their works, are Sir Charles Lyell, Robert Ferguson, J. MacGregor, whose canoe, Rob Roy, has floated upon so many European streams; Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Chancellor of England, and compiler of the Book of Praise; John Bright, Sir Charles Dilke, Republican and author of Greater Britain; W. Gifford Palgrave, the Oriental traveler; Alfred R. Wallace, the naturalist; Charlotte Yonge, author of the Heir of Redclyffe; W. Stanly Jevons, the political economist; John Stuart Mill; Henry Mandsley, the physician; the Rev. Julian C. Young, son of the actor Charles Meyne Young; David Masson, the biographer of Milton; A. H. Layard, the explorer of Nineveh; Charles Kingsley, Aubrey De Vere, W. M. Rossetti, Christina G. Rosetti, and T. F. Palgrave, the four poets; St. George Mivart, author of the Genesis of Species; Arthur P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster; R. A. Proctor, the astronomer; W. E. Forster, Octavius Morgan, Editor of Bentham's Works; Herbert Spencer, Tom Hughes, W. Thornton, W. A. Freeman, and Samuel Smiles, Gladstone, Disraeli, Carlyle, and Hrof. Huxley.

A copy of the illustrated edition of Keats says: "Presented to the new Library of Chicago by Richard Monckton Milnes, Baron Haughton, with expressions of the deepest natural sympathy and private regard."

Tom Taylor's flowing signature is in each volume of a full set of *Punch*, while Bernard Cracroft gives the *Builder Magazine*. The present Duke of Wellington sends twenty-three volumes of the "Dispatches of the Iron Duke." "The author's sister"—Lady Trevelyan—is written in a copy of Macaulay's works. "Thomas J. Bowles, better known as John Junior," gives the three-volume Vanity Fair Album, full of half-caricatures of English statesmen. The daughters of J. H. Wiffen, contribute their father's Memoirs of the House of Russell. J. Le Cappelain sends a Cyclopædia of Pure Mathematics, "with best wishes for the future prosperity of the city."

There are several donors who are not distinguished as authors. Thus Lord Alfred Churchill's name appears in a large number of old French books, including Scanon's Travestie of Virgil, The Causes Celebres, etc. F. J. Furnivall, the antiquarian, gives a copy of the Percy Folio, and many other rare volumes. H. Lee Warner, Assistant Master at Rugby, contributes Frederick Temple's Sermons in Rugby School.

The Library has also received from its English publishing friends, the *Engineering Magazine*, the *London Graphic*, the *Art Journal*, *Saturday Review*, *Public Opinion*, and *Athenæum*, and the Parker Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology of over 60 volumes, while among reference books are The Encyclopædia Britannica, The Book of Days, Smith's Mythological and Bible Dictionaries, given by John Murray; Ures and Brand's Cyclopædias.

Between five and six hundred German books were secured through the efforts of Messrs. Kielholtz and Julius Dyhrenfurth, and have been neatly bound at the expense of the Library. Many of them are standard works, and some of them are very rubbishy. The Chicago Medical College gave over five hundred medical works and odd volumes of medical magazines, which serve to fill the shelves, but possess little value. There have been numerous donations from Chicagoans, but few of sufficient importance to be mentioned in so short an article. Two or three, however, deserve notice. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne gave a full set of the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," and Robert Hervey, among many other books, a twenty-one-volume edition of the British Poets. A copy of Byron, the present of James Grant Wilson, has pasted in it a draft drawn by the poet Fitz Green Halleck. The Hon. John B. Rice is the donor of the Colonial Records of Massachusetts. The average of the books which have been donated here is not very high. Some of them, like the Pennsylvania Archives, the Colonial Records of Rhode Island and Connecticut, the *Tribune* Almanac, History of the Hartford Convention, etc., are valuable or rare, but there is much trash of the public document order. The collection of laws and other books relative to Illinois is exceedingly defective.

The Board of Directors have purchased a set of the Tauchnitz edition of British Classics, 748 volumes, the Congressional Globe, and Annals of Congress, the American State Papers, Appleton's Cyclopædia, and some Atlases. With the funds at their disposal this is all that they have been able to do, and they have purchased the above either because they were necessary, or because they were able to get them at a bargain.

When one looks at the great catalogues of the Congressional Library, or even at those of the Cincinnati or Boston Free Libraries, and compares their contents with the few books upon our Library shelves, the contrast is not pleasant. But still there is a beginning, which is the most difficult part of the undertaking, and when the Library has gotten into its future home in the Post-Office building, and has purchased $20,000 worth of books, it will have assumed a more attractive and comforting look than it wears at present.

THE LITTLE ITALIAN SLAVES.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I want to ask if something cannot be done for the little Italian slaves of this city. To-day, just at noon, near the corner of Centre avenue and Harrison street, I found a boy of some 8 or 9 years of age, looking very forlorn and crying piteously, sitting on the sidewalk under a tree. I asked him what was the matter. He said he had no money, and he was afraid to go back,—his "boss" would beat him so; he had no father, no mother, no money; "slept in a 'bus." I asked two men who were passing what could be done for such a child. They heard that piteous cry, but they didn't know; it was the city's business to look after such; report him to a policeman. I asked where I could find one, and they couldn't tell. I asked the child where he lived, and what was his name, and the name of his "boss." He seemed afraid to tell (and I do not give the names, as the boy might be beaten for telling, and other boys, too). A woman who came along asked the child how much money he had. Only a penny, he said, and he must have 25 cents before he dared to go go back. She gave him 10 cents.

I was going to bring him home and give him some dinner; but a woman came out with two big slices of bread and butter, and a nice piece of meat between. As he took up his harp to go, another woman came out to see what was the matter, and asked the child to come into her yard, and rest in the shade of her basement-steps and eat his lunch, and she got him something to drink. And there I left him, cheered and comforted, eagerly devouring his lunch.

Now, I want to ask, Is it charity to give to these "harpers?" Is not the traffic in these children a dreadful thing, calling for redress? And will you not take up this matter, and lay it before your readers, that ways and means may be devised to provide better care and bringing-up for these stolen children,—these little slaves,—and abate this harping nuisance? People often give to them as the easiest way of getting rid of them. I have myself, never stopping to inquire where they live nor how they live.

Mrs. N. R. LYMAN.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1873.

Death of the Shah's Mother.

The London *Times* has received the following particulars relating to the death of the mother of His Majesty the Shah: "The death of the Queen-mother occurred at 8 a. m., on Monday, the 2d of June. The deceased Queen had been ill for some time past, and even before her Son, the Shah, left for Astrakan, fears for her recovery were freely expressed in Teheran. The exact nature of the illness it is difficult to ascertain, but it is supposed that it was the fever by which is was accompanied that Her Majesty finally succumbed. No sooner was the fact that the Queen was really dead known in the bazaars, than crowds of women thronged from all parts to the palace, and loudly expressed their sorrow in bitter sobs and cries. On all sides one hears of the esteem in which Her Majesty was held, and the love borne her by the Shah is said to have been of a character quite exceptional in the East. It is a well-known fact that His Majesty would not eat other than the food prepared in her household, on which was impressed his mother's own private seal. Telegrams announcing the decease of the Queen were at once dispatched to all Persian telegraph stations, and for three days business has been entirely suspended at all the larger towns. Many are the surmises afloat as to the disposal of the body of the Queen. For the present it rests in the Mutched Shah, or Mosque of the Shah, and will probably so remain until His Majesty returns to Teheran, when it will be conveyed with great ceremony to Nedjif or Quoum. It is said that Her Majesty expressed a wish that her remains should be interred at the former place, where was buried the great Imaum Ali, the father of Hosein, the head of the Sheah sect, to which the entire Persian nation belongs. The general belief appears, however, to be that the Queen's resting-place will eventually be Quoum, distant twenty pharasackhs from Teheran, or about seventy English miles. It is there that her husband, Mohamet Shah, father of his present Majesty, is buried. A funeral service lasting for three days has been performed in the Mutched Shah, and was attended by the Ministers, such other high personages as did not accompany the Shah to Europe, and nearly half the population of the capital. Large numbers of people have also attended on the Viceroy, the youngest son of the Shah, to offer their condolence on the recent sad event. Daily telegrams, reporting the movement of the Shah in Europe, are now regularly received and distributed throughout the country. They have aroused renewed interest in his Majesty's tour in the West, and cannot but have a very beneficial effect, as showing the welcome universally given to the Shah and his numerous suite."

—The Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa have, through a committee, examined the charges made against Hon. E. Clark, Treasurer of the State University, by the Legislative Investigating Committee, of loaning money without adequate security, and find that Mr. Clark has been not only without blame, but worthy of praise for his anxiety to enhance the revenues of the University. The only cause of complaint seems to be that Mr. Clark loaned the income funds of the University, not immediately needed, on short time, as he does his own bank funds. He could not loan on real estate security for such short periods, but he keeps the funds earning something until they are need, he being responsible for any losses. In this way he has, in five years, made the funds which he might have kept in his bank, unproductive to the State, pay the State $6,554.88—a result certainly not to be complained of.—*Iowa City Republican.*

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

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FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the name of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

CLEVELAND CLUB,

July 29, 30, 31, August 1, 1873.

Premiums - - $30,000

Entries Close July 21.

The tracks were never in as fine condition as this season, and the meeting promises to be of unusual interest and importance. Trains on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. run direct to the grounds, and street cars afford easy access to the city. For programme or other particulars address the Secretary.
JOHN TOD, President. SAM BRIGGS.

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Grand Matinee Saturday at 2½ o'clock.

Excelling all rivals and competition. Return of the world-renowned

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GIGANTIC MINSTRELS from their great Southern tour, crowned with brilliant success. Now on their 21st annual tour. The largest and most powerful Company in existence. For particulars see programmes. Admission, 50 and 75 cents. Choice seats, $1.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee,

THE GREAT HIT—THE GEM OF THE SEASON,

ROBERTSON'S MASTERPIECE,

SCHOOL!

With an augmented Company and most Gorgeous Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments ever presented in this city. The press and public are lavish in their praises of the superb acting.

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MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Marvel, Science, and Art. 145 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University,

1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the Thirtieth Scholastic Year on the

SECOND OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address
REV. A. LEMONNIER, S. S. C., Pres't,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

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AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

A Boarding School for Girls and a limited number of young Boys. Delightful situation; home comforts, and thorough instruction. For circulars, with information, apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal, or REV. J. H. MAGOFFIN, Rector.

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Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New England.
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Sailing from New York, for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight. For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Canada.....Saturday, July 26 | France.....Saturday, Aug. 9.
Spain.....Saturday, Aug. 2 | Greece.....Saturday, Aug. 16.
Cabin Passage, $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
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Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
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STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

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BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN.....July 30
PEMBROKE.....Aug. 20
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin fares to Glasgow, Bristol, and Irish ports same; [illegible] Continental ports same as other [illegible]. U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, or [illegible] corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of JOHN SHANK & [illegible] has been this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties hereto.
John Shank has assumed all liabilities of the late firm, and will collect all bills.
(Signed) JOHN SHANK,
JACOB E. ENGLISH.
Chicago, July 22, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Imhof & Ertz has been dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. E. Ertz will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all liabilities.
THEODORE E. IMHOF,
CHAS. E. ERTZ.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
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Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "School."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Dupres and Benedict's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS INSTANT DEATH to roaches, bugs, ants, plant lice—harmless as flour to human beings.

OLIVE LOGAN'S NEW NOVEL, "THEY MET by Chance," is the new sensation. Everybody talks about it. All booksellers have it. Price, $1.50.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

HAVE YOU EVER TAKEN A LUNCH AT THE Washington Dining-Rooms, 153 Randolph-st.? Wherever else you may have dined, if you have not visited these beautiful rooms for gentlemen and ladies, you have not yet found the nicest and most desirable place for lunch in the city.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, July 25, 1873.

Minnesota agricultural authorities calculate that the wheat crop of the State will yield a surplus of 30,000,000 bushels for export.

President Cook, of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, has gone to Rock Island to investigate the charges of extortion made against the Western Union Railroad.

Postmaster McArthur, of this city, promises that, if the Post-Office Department will give him forty more carriers he will make the delivery of letters as rapid and certain as that of London, where a letter may be posted and an answer received the same day. He has gone to Long Branch to obtain Postmaster-General Creswell's consent to this addition to his force.

The farmers of Dodge County, Wis., met yesterday and took an important step. They issued a call of the farmers of the State to meet in convention at Milwaukee, Aug. 21, to consider some plan for independent political action, in view of the inability and indisposition of either the Republican or Democratic parties to deal with their grievances. A similar convention is to be held by the farmers of Iowa at Des Moines, a week previously.

The Boston *Globe* publishes a *quasi*-official statement of the President's views of the salary bill passed by the last Congress. According to this statement, the President did think that that $100,000 per year was not too much pay to enable the President to support the dignity of his position, but when interrogated as to his own preferences, he invariably inclined to the lower figure finally agreed upon, viz: $50,000. "This, however," the report continues, "did no violence to his leading views, that the President in office should not be forward in the discussion of such a question, and should not so act as to subject any President coming after him to unfair comparisons, but leave him *or her* as free from embarrassing precedents as President Grant found himself." So it appears that one of the reasons why the President did not veto the salary-grab was to avoid embarrassing the Coming Woman. We think that, possibly, the *Globe* is misinformed.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and very irregular. Mess pork was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at $15.50@15.75 cash, and $15.60@15.75 seller August. Lard was dull and ⅛c lower at 7⅞@8c per lb cash or seller August. Meats were quiet and steady at 7⅛@7⅜c for shoulders, 8⅞@9c for short middles, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and 1c higher, closing at 92c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was unchanged and in moderate demand. Wheat was more active, and excited, closing ½c higher than on Wednesday, at $1.21¼ cash, and $1.14¾ seller September. Corn was active and ⅝c lower, closing firm at 36½c cash, and 36⅝c seller August. Oats were active and weak, but closed firmer at 28c cash, and 27c seller August. Rye was quiet and steady at 57c. Barley was quiet and 2@3c lower, closing at 81@81½c for new No. 2, seller September. Hogs were in large supply and declined 10c, closing weak at $4.40@4.80. Cattle were unchanged. Sheep sold an at average decline of 25c per 100 lbs.

THE FARMERS IN POLITICS.

The sentiment of the Grangers in Iowa, and, we think, to a considerable extent in this State, is that when they go into politics it shall be on an independent base of operations, disentangled from all former party alliances. Nevertheless, a number of persons, office-holders and ex-office-holders, are affiliating with the Farmers' Movement with the express purpose of steering it into the picket lines of the Republican party. The arguments against the formation of the Anti-Monopoly Party, which is apparently under full headway in Iowa and making decided progress in other Western States, may be summed up under the two following heads: 1. The Republican party is ready to assume the issues which the farmers demand as a part of the public policy of the future, and, having its organization perfected, is in a better condition to carry them out successfully than any new party would be; 2. That the organization of a new Anti-Monopoly party would give certain advantages to men who had formerly belonged to the Democratic party.

We will assume it to be true that the Republican party will promise to carry out the wishes of the farmers, so far as it can ascertain them. The first obstacle encountered will be this: A party cannot accomplish a work which it was not organized to accomplish,—that is, if there be any considerable resistance. The Republican party was organized to deal with slavery. This it has done, and done effectually. It was not organized to deal with any other wrong or abuse, and it cannot do so effectually, because the promoters of these wrongs and abuses belong to the party, and have just as many rights in it as anybody else has. But, if the party should identify itself with the farmers in the national question, will this fulfill the purpose expressed under the term "Anti-Monopoly"? Is there no other form of monopoly from which the farmers, in common with the other people of this country, are suffering? Is the railroad abuse the only abuse of which the farmers complain? The Republican party will remain virtually what it is now, with the single exception that it will add to its party platforms a plank denouncing railroads in general terms, and even this plank is likely to be treated in much the same manner as that which favored Civil-Service Reform and honest Administration. The same men would still be in control of party movements and the public places. It would still be the party that provided the enormous land-grants which constituted the very corner-stone on which the principal railroad abuses of the day have been erected. The same party that engineered the Credit Mobilier frauds would be interested with the defeat of that very species of railroad extortion of which it first set the most glaring example. Public affairs would remain under the control of the same men who are responsible for the salary-grabs, Fort Snelling swindles, Union Pacific transactions, town and county bond subsidies, high tariff extortions, and the various other species of corruption which have been developed within the past four years under the wing of the Republican party. Admitting, then, that a party organization so thoroughly identified with knavery, in spite of the general honesty and good intentions of the mass of its members, would successfully carry out the wishes of the farmers in regard to railroad abuses (and this must strike every impartial man as exceedingly improbable), can the farmers hope to escape other abuses at their hands that require to be dealt with quite as summarily as railroad abuses?

The allegation that a new Anti-Monopoly party would turn to the advantage of men who had formerly been Democrats, is so irrelevant, puerile, and ridiculous, that it scarcely merits a serious answer. In the first place, it is not necessarily true. The successful formation of a new party necessarily includes recruiting among the ranks of all existing parties. The farmers who are opposed to monopoly are certainly not confined to Democratic farmers, else they would not be an object of terror to the politicians. The probability is that most of them are Republicans, and, if they go into a new party, it will be because the party with which they have been acting is in part responsible for their present grievances. The formation of the Republican party did not turn exclusively to the advantage of the Whig party or American party, both of which it may be said to have supplanted. It secured the co-operation of the better class of Democrats. The farmers of the Northwest have been more generally Republicans than Democrats, and, if they form an Anti-Monopoly party, it is more likely to offer its advantages to men who had formerly been Republicans than to those who had formerly been Democrats. But, suppose the new party shall offer facilities to men who have heretofore been Democrats, where is the harm to the purposes of the new movement? An anti-monopoly party will start out with definite objects in view. If it shall be successful in electing its men, they will not dare, whether they have formerly been Democrats or Republicans, to break faith with the men or principles they shall represent. A distinct and separate political organization would be opposed to the Democratic party as much as to the Republican party, and all those who should act with it would be obliged to break off from their former political attachments, just as those who joined the Republican party broke off from the Democratic, Whig, or American parties.

It is thus obvious that the reasoning with which Republican politicians oppose the formation of an anti-monopoly party is utterly fallacious. It is a mere make-shift. The true motive that prompts it is a desire to keep the Democratic party alive as a permanent bug-a-boo. No reform is possible while these two old parties cumber the ground. The Democratic party has no other cause of being than to keep the Republican party in power, and the Republican party has no other cause of being than to keep the Democratic party out of power.

THE STATE STREET OUTRAGE.

We print a letter calling attention to a recent disgraceful, and possibly criminal, outrage, which, by the decision of Justice Boyden, has been passed without anything like a full investigation. The allegation was that a young French girl, speaking English very imperfectly, returning at night to her home, was met by a member of one of the several gangs of private police; that this man stopped her, and compelled her to tell him where she was going; that then, representing himself to be a policeman, he conducted her to a dry goods store on State street, the door of which was opened by a clerk; that the girl was taken into the store, and there forcibly outraged by the two men. While they were so engaged, an actual policeman became a witness of part of the proceeding, and, upon their leaving the store he arrested them all. The Justice before whom the case was tried heard the story of the girl, who was alone and friendless, and discharged the accused because she had not made sufficient outcry. The accused were defended by counsel; the State had no representative. The defense insisted that what took place was with the consent of the girl. It was a strong point in confirmation of the girl's voluntary going with one of the brutes, that she was a stranger and he was an officer; it was equally strong against the defense that the officer had, by his own confession, abandoned his duty to commit an unlawful act. We are aware that the legal criminality of the act is involved in the matter of consent; but there was nothing in the circumstances to warrant the presumption of consent, and much to repel it, and we cannot help regarding the decision of the Justice as extremely reprehensible.

This case is too aggravated to be permitted to rest where it is. This girl, represented to be a friendless person, a stranger, speaking a strange tongue, is entitled to the same protection that is extended to any other person. If her story be true, there ought to be men having spirit enough to avenge her wrongs by seeing that the perpetrators be brought to justice, and sent to the Penitentiary. The officers of the law should take cognizance of this accusation, and see to it that the facts are brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and that the accused shall not escape in the meantime. Assuming the girl's story to be true, the case becomes a personal one with every honest and respectable citizen. No man with the least respect for women can consent that such a charge as this shall go without the fullest examination. If that examination shall acquit the accused, all will be well; but if it shall not acquit them, and they shall prove to have been guilty of this outrage as charged, then they should be made to suffer the extremest penalty for the brutal, infamous crime. Is not this case of sufficient magnitude to engage the attention of the State's Attorney, and to enlist his earnest efforts to discover the real facts, and, if there be guilt, to vindicate public order and decency, and every sentiment of manhood, by bringing the villains to justice?

AN UNEASY SPIRIT.

The latest bulletin from Washington is that Henry A. Wise is a candidate for the office of Governor of Virginia, and that his intended policy is so satisfactory that it has been advised that he be selected as the Administration candidate. Mr. Wise has had a long and somewhat remarkable public life. He was born in 1806, and is now in his 67th year. His family lived in Accomac County, which is part of the long peninsula which forms the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay. He was not, however, educated in Virginia, but was sent to Pennsylvania, and returned at the age of 19, just at the close of the memorable contest between Adams and Jackson, in which Adams was chosen President by the House of Representatives. He settled in what is now West Virginia, where he was admitted to the bar, and went thence to Tennessee. His stay in Tennessee was short and, after Jackson's election to the Presidency, he returned to his native county. That portion of the State was peopled by a rough and unlettered class, most of them being oystermen or connected with the local trade and commerce of the Bay. At a later day Wise boasted that there was neither a school-house nor a newspaper in his district. His return to his old home was followed by his immediate election to Congress. This was in 1832, at the Presidential election of that year in which he had supported Gen. Jackson. He was then 26 years of age, with a slight physical frame, having a great command of language, and he turned out an orator of fierce and vehement style. He was remarkable, and is yet, for his powers of vituperation. Before the adoption of the One-Hour rule in the House, he was accustomed to make speeches covering two or three days. He had not long been in Congress before he quarreled with Jackson, and became as intense a hater as he had been a friend of the President. During the exciting scenes in Congress growing out of the Bank legislation, Wise bore a noisy, disorderly and conspicuous part. He was constantly in a broil. John Quincy Adams was a special object of attack and denunciation. He attached himself to the Whig party, and was the author of the campaign motto of that party, "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." He was engaged in several personal fights, and was a prominent actor in the memorable Cilley-Graves duel, in which Mr. Cilley, a Democratic member from Maine, was murdered.

Wise continued to serve in Congress during the administrations of Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler. In 1844, the separation of Tyler from the Whig party having become complete, he was one of the few members of Congress who adhered to Tyler; among the others were Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; W. W. Irwin, of Pennsylvania, and George H. Profit, of Indiana. Tyler rewarded all these persons with foreign missions, sending Wise, first to France, and then to Brazil, Irwin to Denmark, and Cushing to China. He remained in Brazil until 1847. He had now become a Democrat, and confined himself to State politics from that time up to 1855, when he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor against Thomas S. Flournoy, the candidate of the united Whigs and Know-Nothings. The contest was an unusually bitter one, attracting great attention in all parts of the country, and resulted in Wise's election. He was Governor when John Brown made his raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859, and, in person, with his staff, including J. Wilkes Booth, visited the scene of the war. Should Henry A. Wise be now the Republican candidate for Governor, it will sound rather strangely to hear his supporters singing

> John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave
> But Wise goes marching on!
> Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!

Having hanged John Brown, and made the utmost glory of the act, Wise became an advocate of secession. He was loud in his indignant protests against the invasion of the sacred soil of Virginia. He volunteered in the war and was made Brigadier-General, and served in that capacity until the close of the rebellion. During this period he was as uneasy as ever, and gave Jeff Davis more trouble than he gave to Andrew Jackson thirty years before.

These are the antecedents of the prospective candidate for Governor of Virginia. He has survived nearly all the historical champions of slavery. He was one of the original "fire-eaters," the men whose remedy for all grievances was blood. The pages of the Congressional record of his day are filled with the foulest speeches that ever disgraced the debates of Congress. There was no man pure enough to escape his calumny. He is now old, and seeks a popular vindication of his past public life. With the conservatives he has no possible chance; the negroes, left to themselves, would reject him with horror, so the old man, backed up by the guerrilla Mosby, undertakes to secure his nomination by a suggestion from Washington that the Republicans of Virginia, white and black, shall vote for the executioner of John Brown, and make him Governor of reconstructed Virginia. But it is rather as an unquiet fossil than as a reconstructed rebel that we should regret to see Wise elected Governor of Virginia. What the Old Dominion wants is young blood and new ideas. Whatever may be Wise's present political views he is cast in an antique mould. He belongs to a past age. There is not the least probability that he would prove as good an Executive as Gov. Walker.

THE DULUTH OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

The towns on the shores of Puget Sound which have been bidding against each other for the privilege of being the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad have at last ceased their competition, the Commission appointed for that purpose having fixed upon Tacoma, an obscure village of about 100 people, on Commencement Bay, at the head of the Sound. The San Francisco *Bulletin* contains some interesting details of the competition, and also of the skillful manner in which the Commission managed its business. Two or three years ago, Puget Sound was agitated by this same terminal question, Olympia, Steilacoom, Port Townsend, and other towns being the competitors. The contest raged for some time, and it was finally supposed to have been settled in favor of Olympia, the Railroad Company having accepted a deed from the town for a tract of land to be devoted to terminal purposes. A few weeks ago, however, the Company appointed a Commission to go to Puget Sound and locate the terminus where it thought best. Their first act was to reconvey the land formerly deeded by Olympia for a terminus to the disgusted Olympians, who thereupon made no further efforts. The Commission then went to work and stirred up a rivalry between Tacoma and Seattle, one of the largest and most flourishing towns on the Sound, and quietly waited for the belligerents to send in their offers. Tacoma was the first to do so, and bid 7,000 acres of land, worth about $1,000,000. Seattle "saw" this bid, offered the same amount of land and $100,000 in cash besides. The hundred forlorn inhabitants of Tacoma were too poor to raise a thousand dollars apiece, and so it was supposed that Seattle would be the terminus. Meanwhile the Commission circulated rumors that its agent was buying lands about Steilacoom with the view of making that town the terminus. This by-play of the Commission had the desired effect to spur up the land speculators of Seattle and Tacoma into another rivalry, which finally resulted in an offer from the latter, which Seattle could not "raise." Tacoma, therefore, a village of speculators, which has not yet got into the gazetteers, and was never before heard of, is one terminus, while Duluth, a city of speculators, is the other. The thriving towns of Steilacoom, Seattle, and Olympia, the Capital of the Territory, which are already doing a large business in the fisheries and lumber, retire. We shall now probably have glowing accounts from Tacoma, attractive statements of its advantages to settlers, wonderful exhibits of the rapid rise of real estate, descriptions of the new opera-house and female seminary, and handsome maps of the parks, boulevards, shore drives, and other ornamental possibilities of Tacoma. The speculators must get back their cash donation and their million dollars' worth of land in some manner.

The Puget Sound *Dispatch*, which represented Seattle in the competition, says that the contest raised by Tacoma was only the management of a ring of speculators who had been thrown out of the Railroad Company, headed by E. S. Smith, the agent of the old Lake Superior and Puget Sound ring, aided by the local speculators of Tacoma, and adds the following statement: "By combining with local speculators they have puffed the wild region covered only by a paper town into an important rival to Seattle, and offer to the Railroad Company a large tract of wild land, bearing only a speculative value, as an offset to the city property already made valuable by the improvements, thrift, and enterprise of a population numbering nearly 3,000. Seattle, by its superior natural advantages, has become the commercial centre of the Sound, with millions of dollars invested in permanent improvements, while Tacoma has only a saw-mill in the wilderness, surrounded by logging camps, with no value to its lands for town purposes other than would be given it by railroad improvements for the benefit of speculators only." The Kalama *Beacon*, which is a disinterested party, probably gives a fairer statement. It says:

> Tacoma is down the Sound on the east side, 24 miles north of Olympia, in Pierce County, and contains about 100 inhabitants. It is situated on Commencement Bay, the site being on the west side, upon an obtuse triangular peninsula, between the Narrows and Commencement Bay, the base line on the south between the bay and Narrows, extending east and west about six miles, and the north and south vertex, on the west side of the peninsula, about the same length to Pt. Defiance. The town contains a steam saw-mill owned by Hanson, Ackerson & Co.; the public school, a public hall, a hotel, and a store. The country surrounding it is well wooded; further in the interior it is open prairie.

Considering that the road must derive its chief revenue from Portland and Seattle, that Tacoma has at present no trade at all, and that for a long time to come it can have only the empty name of terminus, it has evidently paid pretty dearly for its whistle.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

The London *Daily News*, in a recent issue, stated that the experiment of light telegraph cables to the United States will shortly be practically tested, arrangements being in progress to lay a cable across the Atlantic, which will not cost over $2,000,000, from which the inference is obvious that the rates will be very materially reduced from the present exorbitant tariff.

When the original New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company was first organized, the Newfoundland Government, elated at the fact that the cables would be landed within its dominions, allowed the Company to make its own terms and granted concessions to it which it little dreamed would return to plague the grantor. It not only gave the Company a subsidy of a hundred square miles of mineral lands, which the Company is now selecting, and which are proving to be the most valuable lands in the island, but it also granted an exclusive monopoly for fifty years, during which no other company was to have the right of landing cables on the shores of Newfoundland. The Government, however, inserted a clause in the contract by which the monopoly might be ended at the expiration of twenty years, provided the Government consented to purchase the wires, apparatus, and all the working machinery at a cost to be fixed by arbitration. Since the contract was made, the original Company has amalgamated with the Anglo-American and the French Cable Companies, and in April, 1874, the term of the monopoly ceases.

In view of the near approach of this date, the Newfoundland Government has determined to put an end to the monopoly. The feeling among the people is so unanimous that no man who does not favor it stands any chance of being elected next fall. It is as much the question of the day in Newfoundland as the Pacific Railroad scandals in Canada, or the Grange movements in this country. In order to give the Companies timely notice, the Government has announced to them that, if they will abandon their monopoly, it will waive its privilege of pre-emption; but, if they refuse, it will avail itself of its pre-emptive privilege, and allow all companies to come there, charging a tariff upon the land-lines, and placing the original Companies upon the same footing with all others who may succeed them. Such a course of action would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the Government, as the revenues would be very large, and no telegraph company in the future would land its cables elsewhere, as the route *via* Newfoundland is much the shortest and least expensive. Liberal as the policy of the Government is, in its efforts to establish free trade in trans-Atlantic telegraphy, it is evident that it will not prevail except after a severe struggle in the courts, and in the elections also, which take place next fall. The Company claim that the act of amalgamation extinguished the original privilege of pre-emption, and that, in equity, if the Government exercises this privilege, it is bound to purchase not alone the material, but also the "good will," which the island is not able to do. In addition to these two points, the Companies also intend to exert as strong an influence as possible in the forthcoming election, but the feeling against the monopoly is so strong that it is doubtful whether any monopoly candidate can be returned in the whole island. That the Companies are determined to resist the pre-emptive privilege is furthermore evidenced by the fact that they have just laid a fourth cable, which was recently landed.

In the contest between the Government and the monopoly, the former will have the sympathy of the world. Newfoundland must continue to be the telegraphic centre of communication between England and the United States for the reason that a cable direct to the United States costs at least a million dollars more than one to Newfoundland, while the time of transmission is greatly increased, and the risk of breakage is also much greater. In England the press is fully alive to the importance of the subject, and, for a long time, has been complaining of the indignities to which it has been subjected by the monopoly, and contending for lower rates. Many of the leading journals of this country have taken the same position. The present monopoly does not fully accommodate the public. Cables thus far have proved to be very perishable. Of the three cables which are laid, two are disabled—one of them hopelessly, and one wire for a long time has been doing all the work. The fourth wire is now laid, but as two have given out, there is no prospect of any further accommodation at present. Nor, on the other hand, is there any prospect of a reduction of rates. At present the exorbitant tariff of $1 in gold, including address, is charged per word, while it is calculated that the improvements in telegraphy which already exist will enable any new company laying down a cable to give the shareholders a remunerative return at about 27 cents per word.

Telegraphic communication with Europe, especially in a commercial sense, has come to be too important a matter to be left any longer in the hands of a powerful monopoly with the privilege of holding arbitrary control of the only practicable telegraph centre. Any scheme, therefore, which will tend to break up this monopoly and give other companies the chance to avail themselves of the improvements in telegraphy, to lay less expensive lines and charge lower rates, like that proposed in London, will meet with popular sympathy, the pressure of which will soon become too strong for the monopolies to resist. Telegraph communication with Europe should be as free and unrestricted as steamship communication. No single company or amalgamation of companies should be allowed to monopolize the great highway of the ocean.

The point is now made that neither Senator Conkling nor Senator Howe is eligible under the Constitution to the vacant Chief-Justiceship. The Constitution says that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the *time* for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such *time*." If *time* in this clause shall be construed as *term*, then Mr. Conkling or Mr. Howe would be eligible, as the increase of the Supreme Judges' salaries took place during the last Senatorial term of these gentlemen, which expired with the last Congress. But, if it means the *time* for which these gentlemen have been elected, as it says, then it excludes them from the appointment. But, if Messrs. Conkling and Howe are ineligible to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench on account of this language in the Constitution, then certainly the increase of the President's salary was unlawful during Gen. Grant's administration, since the Constitution says that the President's salary shall be neither increased or diminished during the *period* for which he shall have been elected. A strict construction of the language of the Constitution would be against the President's increased salary in the one instance, and, in the other, against the eligibility of all present members of Congress to the Supreme Bench who were likewise members of the last Congress.

The result of the Brimont suit in Paris is a caution to American journals. Gaston de Brimont brought suit against the *American Register*, published in Paris, and the New York *Herald*, for publishing a statement of his alleged abuse of his wife. The *Register* was condemned to pay 5,000 francs damages and 1,000 francs fine. Although the counsel for Mr. Bennett showed that he was in Egypt at the date of the publication complained of, he was held responsible, as his name was at the head of his journal, and was sentenced to pay 6,000 francs damages and 1,000 francs fine. It is to be presumed that when Mr. Bennett returns to this country, he will come by some other route than through France. This, however, is not the worst of it. By the rule of the Court, it is decided that an American journal can be prosecuted under the press laws of France for an offense committed in the United States,—the only requirement being to show that the journal in question enters France, and, by this same rule all American journals which published the offensive matter will be called upon to pay 6,000 francs damages and 1,000 francs fine whenever their proprietors can be caught within the jurisdiction of the French Courts. As several American journals published the article in question, it is to be presumed that American editors will not be very plenty in France, for a while at least.

The arrest of the brutal Italian padrone, Giovanni Glione, in New Haven, Conn., and the developments which were made during the trial, of his barbarous treatment of the children whom he employed, or, rather, compelled, to travel the streets at night with their violins and harps, should call the attention of the authorities to the same class of persons in this city. These children, many of them kidnapped, and all of them in a virtual condition of slavery, are arriving in New York by vessel-loads continually. The exposures made by the papers of that city, however, have made New York a hot place for their masters, and they now send them in large numbers to Chicago and other Western cities, it is stated,—a statement which is corroborated by the remarkable increase of them on our streets within the past few weeks. It is well known to the authorities that there are nests of these little strolling musicians in various localities in the South Division. Is it not about time the authorities commenced to investigate their condition?

Private advices from New York indicate that the city is duller in both a business and social way than it has been in many years. As an example of the condition of things, it is stated that one of the largest and most popular hotels of the city had, at the date of writing, but 95 persons in the house, including the regular boarders, while it takes at least 300 persons to pay the expenses of the hotel. There is but one theatre open in the whole city, though even in the summer season there are usually half a dozen places of amusement which are well-attended by the transient visitors. One reason that is given for the general dullness and absence of a large portion of the usual number of summer visitors, is the stampede to Europe, which is greater this summer than it has ever been before. All the ocean steamers that leave New York are crowded, and places have to be secured weeks in advance.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a recent letter describing some of the operations of the United States Commission to the Vienna Exhibition, recalls the language used by Kossuth when he was in this country. At the time of Kossuth's visit to the United States, both political parties were negotiating for his influence in the pending campaign, and the Democrats made promises to assist him in his cause which they failed to keep after securing their victory. It was then that Kossuth recognized the dangerous tendencies of political huckstering, and made the remark: "If you do not get rid of these politicians your country will be lost within fifty years." There was a hiatus of a few years, during which the knavish politicians were forced into the background by the patriotism of the country and the importance of the things to be accomplished. But, slavery having been abolished and the rebellion put down, the time for reckless promises, disgraceful bargains, and general political corruption has come around again. The only difference is that the corruption is now worked out through the machinery of the Republican party, while, in Kossuth's day, it was in the hands of the Democratic party. The danger is the same for all that, and his warning is all the more forcible because several years of the time he allotted have already passed.

The London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently held its forty-ninth annual meeting,—a term of life which, in itself, is enough to confirm the usefulness of the Association and the benefaction of its purposes. The Society has now a fund of $170,000, which has recently been increased by a private legacy of $56,000. The expenditures of the Society during the past year have been about $50,000. A large staff of inspectors is maintained, and the London *News* bears witness that the Society has accomplished much good in the suppression of common specimens of cruelty to horses.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There *is* danger from the "Granges" and other bodies of the people organized to overthrow the existing state of things under the Government. But it is only danger to the enemies of the people. There is and there can be no other danger from the people organized *en masse*.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.*

—The public may find some small satisfaction from Morton's Leavenworth speech in the fact that he has at last come to the conclusion that all questions tending to divide the country, and array one section against another, have been settled. He should have found that out some time ago, but it is good that the fact has at last dawned upon him in all its entirety.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Oratory has been described by one of the ancients as the art of making the wrong appear right, and the right wrong. Mr. Carpenter is orator enough for any ordinary emergency, but the back-pay grab was a little too much even for his talents. It is one of the things about which the people have made up their minds, and respecting which their minds cannot be changed, especially by one of the guilty parties.—*Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—There are two classes of radical journals and Congressmen, on this (the salary) question. One of them contends that it was wrong to take increased salaries for the last Congress, but that it is proper to take it for the present and future sessions. The other class contends that it was right to take it for the past and that it will be right to take it in the future. To steal this year isn't much better than it was to steal last year; and the people will do well hereafter to keep at home those members who do not vote to place the salaries back to $5,000 per annum.—*Hartford, (Conn.) Times.*

—President Grant is safe with his "double-pull" at the Treasury; he would veto any repeal of that part of the law. What a pity he did not possess sufficient self-denial to veto the bill last winter; but the good man never refuses a present—expressage paid.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Taking one resolution adopted by the Iowa Republican Convention and interpreting it for the North, we should say it means that those are bad men who do not resemble Morton, Simon Cameron, Chandler, poor old Oakes Ames, Ben Butler, Pomeroy, &c. Interpreting it for the South, we should say it means that they are bad men who do not resemble Underwood, Parson Brownlow, Powell Clayton, Kellogg, Pool, and all the host of immaculate carpet-baggers.—*Richmond Whig.*

—It is said Grant now wants the Salary act repealed, and will recommend its repeal in his next message. So much has been stolen from the public Treasury in the past few years, and tamely submitted to by the people, that the President is surprised that they should murmur in such decisive tones against this steal. But if Grant relents and recommends the repeal of that act, where will Carpenter, Howe, and the rest of the Republican leaders in this State be. Evidently they will be driven to the wall and their party disrupted.—*Jefferson (Wis.) Banner.*

The feeling against the authors of this back-pay steal, instead of "blowing over," is but reaching its climax. As the farmers throughout the country are becoming to fully understand the record, the particulars and the infamy of the act, and as in their leisure summer hours they meet in their granges and social gatherings, there arises all over the West one universal shout of condemnation of the authors of the infamy. The Radicals, seeing which way the wind blows, have joined in the cry against their Congressmen, hoping thereby to save Grant. But even against his imperturbable silence the waves of public condemnation are already beginning to break. If he weathers the storm it will be more than is vouchsafed to any other man who has befouled his record with this infamous swindle.—*Kansas City Times.*

—In the way of what is sometimes called a "soft thing," Grant seems decidedly to have the advantage of members of Congress. The general condemnation of the salary-steal will probably force the repeal of the law at the next session of Congress. This will be effective so far as Congressmen are concerned, but will not affect the President an iota. His $100,000 of extra pay is beyond the reach of people or Congress, and is as safe as though he had it in his pocket. It is true that he might voluntarily pay it back into the Treasury, but there is probably little immediate danger of such an event. If we live till he does it, we shall be tired enough of life to be perfectly willing to abandon it for the sake of a change.—*Davenport (Ia.) Democrat.*

Serious Runaway.

WASHINGTON, Penn., July 24.—At the funeral of a child to-day, a widow lady named Morrow, met with a very serious accident. The axle of the buggy in which she was riding broke, causing the horses to run off. Mrs. Morrow was violently thrown out and dragged some distance. Her face was badly mashed, the bones of one shoulder were broken, and she was besides much bruised and cut.

Wife Murderer Committed for Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, July 24.—For nearly a week past, Frank Masina has been on examination on the charge of murdering his wife on May 14, an account of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE at the time. The testimony at the examination and before the Coroner's Jury about alike. He is now held to bail to appear at the next term of the District Court.

The Temperance Cause.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—A State Temperance Convention met at Jefferson City, yesterday, but did nothing besides preliminary business. Dr. W. S. Holland was elected President, and Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, Secretary. Dr. William Ross, Grand Worthy Patriarch and Lecturer, of Illinois, was present, and delivered an address, in which he defended the Illinois temperance law, and urged an organization in Missouri.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

A Daughter Charged with Attempting to Poison Her Father—She Accuses Him of Trying to Violate Her Person.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECORAH, Ia., July 24.—On the 22d inst., William Marlone swore out a warrant of arrest against his niece, Ida B. Marlone, for the crime of mingling poison with food for the purpose of killing her father, Mr. P. C. Marlone, who appeared as the principal witness for the prosecution against his daughter. The girl was arrested yesterday, and had an examination before I. S. Finity, Justice of the Peace for Canoe Township, in this county. The facts disclosed by the prosecution are briefly as follows: That, in March, 1873, P. C. Marlone, while eating breakfast, noticed that the bread tasted very bitter, and that, after swallowing a mouthful of it, he felt a shock go through his whole system; that he immediately drank a cup of strong coffee, ate a handful of salt, and used other remedies, getting a physician as soon as possible, and, after lying quite ill for four or five days, recovered; that, at two different times since, he has been poisoned in the same way. Some of the bread of which he first ate was thrown to the hogs, killing three of them. The evidence also discloses the fact that the daughter Ida sent to Decorah, by her little brother John, for strychnine; that he got the same in a bottle, took it home, and delivered it to her, when she declared to him that she would poison her father, telling him that, if he told about it, she would kill him; that she mixed some of the poison in a loaf of bread, baked it, and put it on the table for her father to eat. All of which she has confessed, and does not now even attempt to deny.

The mother of the girl has been dead for several years. Ida is about 15 years old, and apparently the most intelligent member of the family. In her conversations and confessions, she does not seem to realize that she has committed a great crime, but asserts that she has only acted in self-defense, alleging that her father has repeatedly attempted to have carnal intercourse with her, against her will; that so determined have been his efforts to debauch her that he has broken the panels out of her bedroom door to gain access to her person; and that she, finding no other way to prevent so inhuman an outrage, deliberately determined to destroy him.

The neighborhood was greatly excited over the affair, and many expressed sympathy for the girl, and the bitterest condemnation for her father.

The prisoner was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury, and bail was immediately furnished by her friends.

Charges and counter-charges are made, implicating several other prominent parties, and the end is not yet.

MADISON.

Installation of the New Superintendent of the Insane Asylum—The Soldiers' Rest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 24.—Dr. Mark Ranney was formally inaugurated Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane near here, last evening, the members of the Board of Trustees and State Board of Charities, State officials, and a number of citizens and ladies going out on a special train. In the Hospital Chapel, speeches were made by the Hon. David Atwood, President of the Board of Trustees; A. S. McDill, who retires from the Superintendency to take a seat in Congress, and, as one of the speakers expressed it, to deal with new forms of lunacy that will confront him in the Nation's Capital; Dr. Mark Ranney, the new Superintendent, who comes here from Iowa, prepared by 25 years' experience, some of them with physicians distinguished in that domain of science; Gov. Washburn, and the Hon. H. H. Giles, of the State Board of Charities. High tributes were paid to the fidelity, ability and success of Dr. McDill's administration. Mr. Atwood briefly stated the history of the institution since it was opened in June, 1860, having had three Superintendents and only one matron in that time, having treated 1,653 patients and discharged 535 fully recovered and 307 improved. Gov. Washburn claimed that, considering her age and population, Wisconsin was without a peer in her charitable institutions, expressing confidence that inmates of this hospital would be well cared for, and saying he could find no language to express his indignation at such institutions as those in Vermont.

The United States Government advertises for proposals for an iron railing around the Soldiers' Rest, in the cemetery here.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

Changes in the Grain Inspection Rules—More Charges of Railway Extortion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. July 24—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in session to-day, and, aside from making a change in certain grades of grain, but little of public interest was done. The following is the change in the grades of grain:

> The grades heretofore known as "hard spring wheat, Nos. 1 and 2," with descriptive qualifications thereto attached, are stricken out of the rules, and the following described grades adopted and inserted, to wit: "Northwestern spring wheat, Nos. 1 and 2," shall include the varieties of "hard spring wheat" of good milling quality, and equal in every respect to the present standards of Nos. 1 and 2 spring wheat.

Mr. Cook, the President of the Board, will leave here to-night or to-morrow morning for Rock Island, to investigate certain complaints urged against the Western Union Railroad Company on account of extortions. A number of complaints against this road have been filed with the Board, and they are of such a character, and the men making them of such high standing that the Board is compelled to look into them. Mr. J. H. Raymond, of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, leaves to-night for Chicago to testify in a case pending there against parties who have not paid and refuse to pay the fees charged by the Inspector of Grain for work done in the line of his duty.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Killed—Five Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., July 24.—A terrible explosion occurred about ten miles south of this place on Tuesday afternoon. A threshing-machine engine, belonging to Mr. Downey, bursted, killing A. Downey, G. Ward, and a man by the name of Anderson, and wounding a son of A. Downey, J. Bogue, W. Powell, E. Murray, and one other, name not known. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be low water.

Tired of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 24.—A young man named A. C. Pomeroy, who has been at work in Little Suamico, came here last Saturday night, after having engaged in a three days' spree. He swallowed an ounce and a half of laudanum. The prompt use of antidotes saved his life. He fought against taking the antidotes, saying he wanted to die. Pomeroy is a graduate of Hillsdale, Mich., College.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., July 24.—The body of a man, apparently about 50 years old, was found in the canal a short distance west of this city this morning. No means of identifying him. He was five feet four inches high, sandy complexion, apparently of foreign birth, and had a cross suspended to a string around his neck. He called at a house near where the body was found at sundown last night, and asked for a drink of water. All his clothes, except his shirt and vest, which he kept on, were placed upon the bank, and his cane was sticking in the ground in the edge of the water, evidently to indicate where he went in. His hands were clasped across his breast, which would clearly indicate that he committed suicide.

The St. Louis Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Steamboat interests in this city have forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington a remonstrance against the further construction of the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge, now being built across the Mississippi River at this city, on the ground that if it is finished according to the original plan it will be a great obstruction to navigation.

Narrow Escape from Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—The second floor of the old Methodist Church on Market street, being converted into a store, fell in this afternoon, carrying with it six workmen to the lower floor. Singularly all escaped with only slight bruises.

Defaulting Postmaster.

LITTLE ROCK, July 24.—H. Merriman, a defaulting Postmaster, at Conway, in Faulkner County, was arrested and tried here to-day, and bound over to appear at the next term of the

present, and delivered an address, in defended the Illinois temperance law, an organization in Missouri.

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...in the Grain Inspection Rule... Charges of Railway Exto...

...al Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...ELD, Ill., July 24.—The Board of Rail... Warehouse Commissioners were in ses... ..., and, aside from making a change in ...des of grain, but little of public in... ...done. The following is the change in ... of grain: ... heretofore known as "hard spring ... 1 and 2," with descriptive qualifications ... are stricken out of the rules, and the ...scribed grades adopted and inserted, ... western spring wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 ... the varieties of "hard spring wheat" of ... quality, and equal in every respect to the ...dards of Nos. 1 and 2 spring wheat. ..., the President of the Board, will ... to-night or to-morrow morning for ..., to investigate certain complaints ... the Western Union Railroad Com... ...count of extortions. A number of ... against this road have been filed ... Board, and they are of such a charac... ... the then making them ... ...nding that the Board is compelled ... them. Mr. J. H. Raymond, of the ...ilroad and Warehouse Commission... ...to-night for Chicago to testify in ...ing there against parties who have not ...use to pay the fees charged by the ... Grain for work done in the line of ...

...ARFUL EXPLOSION.

...rsons Killed—Five Wounded...

...l Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...own, Ind., July 24.—A terrible explo... ... about ten miles south of this place ... afternoon. A threshing-machine ...nging to Mr. Downey, bursted, kill... ...ey, G. Ward, and a man by the name ..., and wounding a son of A. Downey, ... Powell, E. Murray, and one other. ...own. The cause of the explosion is ... be low water.

Tired of Life.

...l Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...Lac, Wis., July 24.—A young man ... Pomeroy, who has been at work in ...ico, came here last Saturday night ... engaged in a three days' spree. He ... ounce and a half of laudanum. ... use of antidotes saved his life. He ... taking the antidotes, saying he ... Pomeroy is a graduate of Hills... College.

...l Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

...Ill., July 24.—The body of a man, ... about 50 years old, was found in the ... distance west of this city this morn... ...ans of identifying him. He was five ...ches high, sandy complexion, appears ...ign birth, and had a cross suspended ... around his neck. He called at a ... where the body was found at sun... ...ght, and asked for a drink of water. ...es, except his shirt and vest, which ...were placed upon the bank, and his ...ucking in the ground in the edge of ...ridently to indicate where he went in. ...re clasped across his breast, which ... indicate that he committed suicide.

...he St. Louis Bridge.

... July 24.—Steamboat interests have ... forwarded to the proper authority ... a remonstrance against the fur... ...uction of the Illinois & St. Louis ... being built across the Mississippi ... city, on the ground that if it is fin... ...ing to the original plan it will be a ... ...ction to navigation.

...w Escape from Death.

..., Ky., July 24.—The second floor of ...odist Church on Market street, be... ...d into a store, fell in this afternoon, ...h six workmen to the lower floor. ... escaped with only slight bruises.

...aulting Postmaster.

...ock, July 24.—H. Merriman, a de... ...stmaster, at Conway, in Faulkner ... arrested and tried here to-day, and ... appear at the next term of Court...

MARRIED WOMEN AS PARTNERS.

What the Authorities on the Affirmative Side Show.

The Argument Closed and Case Taken Under Advisement.

THE KINKEAD CASE.

The Kinkead case, involving the right of a married woman to enter into trading partnerships and to make binding contracts, was resumed before Judge Drummond yesterday morning.

Mr. Tenney, of Tenney, Flower & Abercrombie, made his argument as counsel for the Assignee of the bankrupt, which is summarized as follows:

The doctrine of the "old red-sandstone period" that a wife had no legal existence, and could not hold property or make contracts, has been practically obsolete for ages.

The doctrine of "the wife's separate estate" was "established in England more than a century ago, and to the equity courts belongs the credit of the innovation." Schouler's Domestic Relations, chapters 10 and 11, gives a clear and admirable history of the doctrine.

The equity doctrine is that a wife can hold separate property, and therefore that she can control and dispose of it, and incur liabilities on the credit of it, and that it can be subjected to the payment of her debts. Modern statutes have merely enacted this doctrine. R. S., chapter 69, a, § 2, gives the power fully and without limitation. (Parsons on Partnerships, p. 25-7.) The only controversy has been as to how the remedy should be administered, and upon what grounds. Some courts have held that it could be by suits at law, others that it must be by proceeding in chancery. Our Court holds that it must be in equity. (50 Illinois, 470. 19 New York, 265-279; Yale v. Dederer. 15 Wisconsin R., 265; Todd v. Lee. 16 Wisconsin R., 480; Todd v. Lee. 43 Barb., 105.)

Property bought by a wife, even on credit, and not paid for, is her separate property. Her husband is not liable for it, and has no interest in it. (50 Illinois, 470. 54 Illinois, 127. 47 Mo. R. 304. 46 Mo. R., 532. 16 New York, 21. 27 New York, 277. 5 Wisconsin R., 95.)

Illinois statutes construed thus,—the husband may be the agent of the wife, and there ought to be an agreement between them as to his compensation. Agency is the substance of partnership. (32 Illinois, 493. 44 Illinois, 58. 50 Illinois, 481. 51 Illinois, 525, 151. 47 Illinois, 22, 425, 450.)

The power of a wife to buy and sell, as if she were sole, necessarily implies the right to buy on joint account with another. This is partnership. There is nothing to prevent her trading jointly with her husband. She can lend money to him, and recover it, or borrow from him, or make other contracts, and make herself liable to the extent of her separate property.

The goods in this case were bought by and conveyed to Kinkead & Co., that is, Kinkead and his wife. Credit was given to both, and the title rested equally in each. There is no pretense anywhere that Kinkead carried on the business on his own sole account, under the name of Kinkead & Co. On the contrary, it is expressly admitted by both, in their long and circumstantial answer, that they were jointly interested, and it is so adjudicated. Thus, this property was the joint property of Kinkead and his wife, and her share could be subjected in equity to the payment of her debt incurred in the purchase of it. It could not be taken to pay the separate debt of her husband.

Proceedings in bankruptcy are regarded as proceedings in equity, and governed by the same rules. They bring in all parties and interests, and make complete adjudication: (In re Schuyler 2 B. R., 169; Bump 302.)

The good sense and true interpretation of the bankrupt act require that all who are capable of doing business, holding property, and incurring liabilities, should be brought under its operations. Again, the printed papers in this case give no intelligible idea of the questions involved.

The petition in bankruptcy was filed Dec. 7, 1871, against J. D. Kinkead and E. A. Kinkead, his wife, alleging that they were partners under the name of Kinkead & Co. They filed an answer, signed by both of them, personally, in which they did not deny that they were such partners, but denied the allegations of bankruptcy only. Subsequently they withdrew this answer, and filed another, in substance admitting the partnership, but denying the acts of bankruptcy. This was signed and sworn to by both in person. This case was tried by the Court without a jury, and the defendants were adjudged bankrupts as partners. Due proof was made that they bought the goods in question as partners, and it has never been denied that they were partners, if husband and wife could be such. Manser, a creditor of the husband alone, long after proved up her claim, and asked for an order that it be paid out of the partnership assets, on the ground that there could be no partnership between husband and wife, and that the assets were consequently the assets of the husband alone. The Judge refused the order, holding that there could be, and was, such a partnership; and that the assets were partnership assets. It is this decision which Manser now seeks to reverse.

The error, if any, was in the original adjudication, that the defendants were partners. That has never been attacked, and as long as it stands, all the rest must necessarily follow. Manser attacks the inevitable consequences of the adjudication; not the adjudication itself. The adjudication can only be attacked by a writ of error. It cannot be reached by the supervisory jurisdiction. (The Knickerbocker Insurance case in the Supreme Court of the United States.)

Manser now seeks to introduce new evidence, showing that the wife was not a partner. This cannot be done. The Court can only pass upon the case that was passed upon in the Court below. If a new case could be made here, this Court would be exercising original and not appellate jurisdiction. The decision below might be right, and the proceedings here would be in effect a new trial, when none has been granted or asked for. (7 B. R., 145. Bump, 6th Ed., 300; note 4 B. R., 7. In re Great Western Telegraph Company, C. Legal News, July 19, 1873.) If the question ought to be reached by Mr. Manser is ever reached, Judge Blodgett's decision therein was duly right, as the reasons and authorities he gives for it in his pointed decision show; and counsel did not deem it necessary to refer to other authorities.

His Honor said he would take the case under advisement, and the arguments closed.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John Brown, Boston, is at the Sherman.

Gen. W. S. Smith, Maywood, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. G. Boyce, Esq., of Toronto, is at the Commercial.

The Hon. C. J. L. Meyer, Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. A. W. Wells, Maryland, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. James Vance, Wheeling, is at the Sherman.

Gen. D. S. Tompkins, New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. R. Mudge, Belvidere, is at the Matteson.

The Hon. C. Dunham, of Geneseo, is at the Commercial.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Honolulu, are at the Matteson.

Col. W. L. Candler and family, Boston, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. L. H. Baker and family, St. Louis, are at the Gardner.

Col. R. A. Ketchum, Rochester, was at the Sherman yesterday.

T. D. Rexford, St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. E. O. Stanard, M. C., of St. Louis, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Prof. J. A. Lyon, of Notre Dame, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Mr. Catlin, of the "Cow Cross Mission," London, Eng., will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

The Hon. George Greene, President Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: George Geiger and family, Topeka, Kan.; Leon Lapiska, Poland; James Hendricks and wife, New York; T. J. Jones, Brooklyn; Samuel Cupples and family, St. Louis; H. M. Richards, B. Davis, New York.

Mrs. Fargo, wife of Charles E. Fargo, Esq., of this city, died, after a very short illness, at the residence of her husband's father, on Wabash avenue, early on yesterday morning. Mrs. Fargo formerly resided in Wiscasset, Me., and was much beloved by a large circle of friends in this city and her native State. She leaves an infant son.

The following were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: William West, Milwaukee; H. B. Clough and wife, Cincinnati; W. Weston, Milwaukee; R. M. Wilcox, New York; J. H. Pierce, Kewanee; Stephen L. Inslee, Elgin; S. W. Stanly, Rockford; A. B. Carpenter, A. A. Green, Beloit; A. J. Springer, New York; Howell Clark, Sacramento.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: T. A. Lamson and wife, Baltimore; R. C. Sands, New York; D. S. Tompkins, Brooklyn; W. C. Walker, St. Louis; D. A. Dickenson and family, Milwaukee; Joseph Black, Cincinnati; A. J. Hattery and family, Aurora; J. C. Lemmon, Cleveland; W. D. Baldwin and wife, Washington.

J. T. Lary, New York and Norwich Transportation Company, New York; W. J. Lyle, Sparta; C. A. Libby, Janesville; George Anderson, Virginia; P. Miller, Cincinnati; J. Johnson, Revere House, Springfield; R. McClure, Bloomington; T. P. Catlin, Ripon; L. C. Loughlin, Fort Wayne; T. J. Cooper, Fairfield, Ill.; A. M. Putnam, Illinois Central Railway, Cairo; C. H. Lawrence, Cairo, were at the West Side Briggs House yesterday.

The following were among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: J. S. Drake, Memphis; W. E. Spencer, Madison; P. W. Hopper, New York; Edward A. Wilson, Springfield; A. A. Mellier, St. Louis; Joshua Rhodes and wife, Pittsburgh; W. N. Olmsted and family, San Francisco; J. P. Hough and wife, Montgomery, Ala.; C. L. Willoughby and wife, Boston; E. Gulick, New York; J. P. McNamara and wife, Cincinnati; T. R. Buchanan, England; A. B. Gernon, New Orleans.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Plymouth Congregational Church will give a picnic to-day at Riverside, leaving the depot at 9:10 a. m.

It is said that $2,400,000 of the taxes on real estate in 1872 are contested. Only $700,000 of the whole assessment has been collected.

The members of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Dr. McKaig, pastor, held a picnic at Washington Heights yesterday. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and were loth to return home in the evening.

Henry Dressel, who works on the scow Gladiator, fell from the vessel near the north pier, yesterday morning, and was drowned. He lived at 726 South Canal street, where he leaves a wife and child. The body was not recovered.

George Hunter, by whose attempt to personate the garroter, Elijah Harris, that individual escaped punishment, was yesterday morning held for trial in bail of $1,000 to answer before the Criminal Court for aiding in the escape of a prisoner.

Michael Corcoran, proprietor of the Hatch House, Thomas Richter, T. Pottgiesker, Charles Nibbe, and Valentine Diner, charged with violating the Sunday ordinance, were discharged by Justice Banyon, yesterday morning.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded several contracts for raising buildings to the grade of the approaches to the viaduct at Sixteenth and Canal streets. The prices to be paid range from $250 to $1,300.

Commissioner Sheridan said, yesterday, that if the Mayor did not suspend Supt. Washburn on Saturday next, he would take him before a tribunal which would decapitate his official head, meaning thereby the Common Council.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water, accompanied by Fire Marshal Williams, rode over the Sixth Ward yesterday for the purpose of looking at lots with a view of purchasing a site for an engine-house.

The Council Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon, and considered a petition for a side-track on Grove street, near Eighteenth. They decided to adjourn, and examine the locality to-day.

Louis Schwartz, one of the assailants of Officer Macky, was yesterday morning held for further examination in bail of $3,000. Macky is still confined to his bed, and suffers severely.

"Nick" Branegan, a subordinate at the County Jail, narrowly escaped drowning Wednesday night, by walking into the river, at the Polk street bridge.

Charles Johnson, a runner for the Eagle Hotel, was fined $5 by Justice Banyon yesterday, on the complaint of Peter Hansen, special police of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Norwegian Trinity Church, for attempting to swindle a party of Norwegian immigrants.

Simon Amsted, Charles Slangel, and Emil Cohen, who live on Meridian street, in the rear of S. C. Good, No. 123 West Madison street, were fined $100 each by Justice Banyon yesterday, for exposing their persons to Mrs. Good. In default of the payment of the fine, they were all sent to the Bridewell.

Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, turnkey Petrie, at the County Jail, heard a voice calling the name of a colored woman who occupies one of the cells in the southwest corner. He crept cautiously outside, and at a south window, saw a large negro kneeling and attempting to wake up the woman, who, from her loud snoring, seemed quite oblivious. Petrie leveled his revolver at him and commanded him to leave, which command was quickly obeyed.

Yesterday was undoubtedly the warmest day of the season, the thermometer hanging within an ace of 100 deg. at one time in the store of L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street. At 7:30 a. m. it stood at 80 deg., and rose steadily until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when it reached 99 deg., and gradually descended to 88 deg. at 6 o'clock. A little more such weather and cook-stoves will be useless possessions.

Theodore Thompson was before Justice Scully yesterday, charged with committing a murderous assault on James Brown in a saloon on Carroll street. It appears that because Brown would not "stand treat," Thompson went out of the saloon and shot at Brown's head through one of the windows, but missed him. Brown's examination resulted in his being held for trial in bail of $800.

John Gibbons, Tuesday night, made quite a severe gash in Mr. Krauchman's head, because the latter attempted to lay his fist heavily on Gibbons' head. The wound was so severe, that Mrs. Gibbons had to appear yesterday morning before Justice Scully, in place of her husband. The difficulty occurred near Twenty-first and Throop streets. The testimony being rather conflicting, the case was continued until the 20th of August, and the accused was held in bail of $3,000 for his appearance at that time.

Yesterday afternoon a drunken Irishman presented himself at the door of the County Jail, and demanded immediate admittance. Mr. Foltz observing his condition, refused, whereupon the fellow drew a knife, and thrust it menacingly through the bars. Foltz at once opened the door, and, grasping the man's arm, took him out into the jail-yard. The Irishman at once turned upon him, knife in hand, when Foltz knocked him down on the hard stones. The man jumped up quickly, and attempted to stab Foltz. But he was unsuccessful, the muscular jailor laying him out again upon the stones. Two police officers arriving soon afterwards, the fellow was taken to the Armory.

A terrible accident occurred on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, near Halsted street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Henry Chit, of No. 224 Sedgwick street, was riding on the platform of a passenger-car, when, his attention being attracted, he thrust his head out beyond the side of the car. A passing train suddenly went by, the rear car striking him, fracturing his skull and throwing him underneath the train, four cars of which passed over his legs, severing them near the knee. He was at once attended by Dr. Baxter, who pronounced his wounds fatal. He was finally removed to the Alexian Hospital.

For some time the police of the Armory Station have been lying in wait for gamblers. Captain Buckley has had stationed at the various resorts for gamblers men who dress in citizens clothes, and treasure up any information they may acquire about the opening of new rooms. Yesterday Officer Cudmore detected a game going on in Al Smith's place, No. 91 Clark street, and collecting a squad of officers the place was entered, nine inmates and Smith, the proprietor, being arrested. They were taken to the Armory and bailed out, the cases being continued till next Wednesday.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Dermen & Campbell, 2-story and basement brick, 45x34 feet, River street; Jacob Gross, 2-story and basement brick, 44x50 feet, Warren avenue; W. S. Harroun, 2-story and basement brick, 49x82, Oakley street; William James, 4-story and basement stone front, 40x102 feet, Nos. 167 and 169 East Washington street; H. Hoffman, 2-story and basement brick, 25x65, State street; J. S. Dunham, 3-story and basement stone front, 20x57 feet, No. 161 North Dearborn street.

A young man named James Smith, of genteel appearance, was brought into the Armory Station yesterday afternoon in an insensible condition. He was taken there in an express-wagon by some police officers, who found him on the sidewalk on Fifth avenue. Through stupidity, the officers seemed to think the poor boy was drunk, whereas a physician's examination showed he had been sunstruck. It is strange that the treatment he received from the policemen did not kill him. After his head had been cooled by the free application of cold water, he said his name was James Smith, brother of Katie Smith, of No. 123 West Fayette street, Syracuse, N. Y. He was finally removed to the County Hospital.

Three-quarters of a mile due east from the village of Jefferson, and Dutchman's Point, on the line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Chicago Caledonian Club have purchased sixty acres of land, at a cost of about $20,000. Thirty acres of this land, beautifully sheltered with large timber growth, has been selected for a public park, and the Club are at present expending some $5,000 in fencing, clearing, building houses and stands, and otherwise ornamenting, what will eventually be one of the most magnificent picnic grounds in the West. There will be inaugural ceremonies at the naming of the park on the 14th of August next, on which day the popular picnic and games of the Club will take place.

On June 28, the corner-stone of the Mount Vernon Academy, at Washington Heights, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. It is situated at Morgan Park, but thirteen miles from Chicago, and has all the advantages of the country, with metropolitan improvements. The Principal, Mr. S. Sheldon Norton, is determined that the course of instruction shall be most thorough, and the studies of the pupils will at all times be adapted to their capacity and progress. The course will include all the branches requisite to an adequate preparation for the active duties of life or admission to any college in the Union. Among the rules of the Academy, that requiring pupils to read and study the Bible every morning will meet with general approbation, while that prohibiting the throwing of stones is superfluous, the ground in the neighborhood being rather unproductive of that article. The discipline will be strictly parental; the government, mild but firm. Every pupil must possess a complete inventory of his wardrobe. An experienced military master will be employed to drill and instruct the students in military tactics.

The present warm weather is trying on jurors. Yesterday afternoon, the eagle eye of Judge Tipton, who is an ardent disciple of the total abstinence cause, detected a juror, named Johnson, asleep, when he ought to have been weighing the evidence in the case of Stubbing v. Fish. He at once ordered the unfortunate man to the fore. The sleepy juror yawned, rubbed his eyes, shook himself, and prepared to answer the searching questions propounded by the Judge. "Are you drunk, sir?" shouted the irate Judge, to which question the suddenly-awakened juror murmured a feeble "No." Not satisfied with this response, the Judge cross-questioned the man as to when he had been drunk last, what he had drank, whether it was a whisky-straight, a sour, mash, a persuasive cocktail, a gentle julep, or a blooming cobbler, and, when the unfortunate plead not guilty to all these soft impeachments, the Judge allowed the juror to return to his eleven more wakeful brethren. A short time after, another juror, though not one of those engaged in trying a suit, was found placidly reclining on the spikes of that quadrangular. As soon as George Gary had unimpaled him, he, too, underwent a similar strict examination, with similar results, and the Judge gave a solemn warning as to what he would do to the detriment of future delinquents.

THE FALL OF KHIVA.

How the Natives Fight with Europeans.

St. Petersburg (June 29) Correspondence of the New York World.

According to official accounts received from the columns which took Khiva, there was little actual fighting done by the natives, who seem to have been fully persuaded of the truth of the Central Asian proverb that "The arm of the white Czar can reach as far as he wishes it to." In no case did they make a firm stand except when sheltered behind their rude but strong earthworks, from which it was generally possible to drive them in a few hours. The City of Khiva was entered without the slightest difficulty, and, after the flight of the Khan, the people who remained seemed rather glad than sorry that their troubles were over. At first the natives believed that the males were to be put to death, but their minds were soon disabused of the notion, and they accepted the inevitable like true Mohammedans. On May 23, the leading column of the Turkestan division reached the oasis of Utsch Tchutchak, after traversing a hundred versts (a verst is about two-thirds of a mile) of the sandy and waterless desert between Khalaat and its Amon. In the desert they suddenly encountered a force of about 3,500 men, who fired at them with their crazy weapons, and then being rocketed fled away, howling like so many dervishes. Had it not been for the terrible physical difficulties encountered in the latter part of this march, the expedition would have had its full share of the ludicrous. As the Russians trudged along, after leading their horses and camels, which were reduced to the last stage of exhaustion, the enemy was constantly hovering on their flank, annoying them by pretending every half-hour to be about to make an attack, and then, as soon as there was the slightest show of an attack upon them, every mother's son of them would take to his heels and be out of sight in an instant. Near the Lardaba Kul the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch and Prince Eugen Maximilianovitch Romanovski—both Captains—were in the first ranks of the infantry van, and when the enemy fled the Prince commanded a party of volunteers and chased them about fifteen miles to the river. The rear attempted to make a stand, when the commander ordered the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch to lead in the attack, which he did as splendidly as if, as soon as they saw him coming, the scamps had not turned tail and fled in their usual absurd way, yelling like so many wild men. At Adam Kriglan at daybreak a party of some 590 Kerghese and Turcomans, under the famous Sadyk, who had for days been galloping about Gen. Bardovski's command, made a more determined stand than usual, having good cause for believing the Russians to be in distress for want of water. They came close to the camp and opened fire, which was at once returned by the riflemen from the hills. The enemy retreated a short distance, but continued to fire vigorously, and were not driven away until a company with a rocket battery turned out, and, after prolonged firing, dislodged Sadyk. In this most terrible encounter with the fierce Asiatic Chief, the Russians lost no men at all, and the enemy but three. Sadyk himself was the first to run.

When the column left Khalaat there were yet 2,800 camels in the train, the rest having succumbed to the hardships of the way and the want of food and water. When Gen. Bardovski returned from Adam Kriglan to Alti Kuduk, there were but 1,240 camels left. From Alti Kuduk to Utsch Tchutchak the road was in many places most difficult, and greatly taxed the artillery. During a halt, and just as the troops had formed in a hollow square for the night, the enemy, who had been hovering about for hours, approached from three sides at once; the riflemen instantly turned out and quickly emptied the saddles of those who came nearest. The firing continued all night, the camp being entirely surrounded by the enemy, who retired at daybreak and allowed the Russians to continue their march for a short time in peace. Then they came up again and opened fire from all sides at once, but the troops went ahead with perfect regularity, returning volley after volley and keeping the enemy at bay. Uttering their peculiar yell, the natives alternately advanced and retreated, and, with all their waste of powder, hardly succeeded in killing a man. Along the whole journey through this region this was the sort of warfare carried on, being occasionally diversified by pursuit of the natives into their boats along the rivers and canals,—when the well-watered districts were reached,—and shooting at them while struggling in the streams. The Amon was reached with no loss worth speaking of. The mob at Utsch Tchutchak consisted of Ata Jandar and Goklan Turkomans, Kirghese, and Khivese of the caste of Nuker. From these facts it may readily be understood how and why it came that Khiva fell defenceless when once it had been reached.

Piety in Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association's library is open on Sunday, but a visitor, who called for one of Dickens' novels last Sunday, was informed that that end of the library was locked up, and that the Association did not propose to permit books out on Sunday unless they were of a strictly religious character.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Money was easy with nearly all the business at 4 per cent.

Sterling was dull and lower at 109@109¼ for 60 days and 109¾@110 for sight.

Gold was weak and lower in the morning, declining from 115⅝ to 115¼. In the afternoon there was a rally to 115⅜, followed by a decline to 115¼ at the close. Loans 1 to 3 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $61,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $191,000.

Governments firm with good demand, both for home and foreign account. The supply is small.

Stocks were firm with a general advance in prices. The most marked improvement was in Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, and Western Union. Northwestern common advanced from 69¾ to 71, and was in active demand at the close, with little stock offering. The *Express* says: It looks as if Northwestern was to be a leading feature of the market in the early future. Western Union advanced steadily from 90¾ to 91¾, with the highest quotations current at the close. Pacific Mail ranged between 38⅛ and 38⅝, with the latest sales at the latter figure. Erie rose 1 per cent, but was a less prominent feature than heretofore. The advance in other shares was about ½ per cent, the market closing strong at the best figures of the day.

The attorneys of the Pacific Mail Company give it as their opinion that the Company can issue bonds for building steamers and other purposes. The amount of the bonds, if any, to be issued has not been decided upon. The whole matter has been referred to President Bradbury, who will arrange a schedule of the wants of the Company and present to a future meeting of the Directors. In the meantime, Mr. Bradbury has been authorized to borrow temporarily $250,000 on the steamer Colon. The California negotiations have fallen through. The short interest in Pacific Mail is large.

There were ten bids for Government gold, aggregating $2,633,000, at from 115.01 to 115.51.

The Government sold $1,000,000 in gold, at 115.45 to 115.51.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons '67	118¾
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118½
Coupons, '64	117¼	10-40s	115½
Coupons, '65	119¾	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¼	New 5s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, old	80¾	North Carolinas, new	15
Tennessees, new	80¾	South Carolinas	28
Virginias, new	50	South Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, old	43		

STOCKS.

Western Union	91¾	Rock Island	110¾
Pacific Mail	38⅝	St. Paul	52
Adams Express	94	St Paul pfd	73¼
Wells Fargo	71¾	Wabash	71¾
American Express	63	Wabash pfd	80
United States Ex	68	Fort Wayne	93¾
New York Central	104¼	Terre Haute	15
Erie	62¾	Terre Haute pfd	34
Erie pfd	71	Chicago & Alton	109
Harlem	128	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
Harlem pfd	130	Ohio & Mississippi	39¾
Michigan Central	105	Del. Lack. & Western	100¾
Panama	114¾	B. H., & Erie	3¾
Union Pacific	28¾	Indiana Central	33¾
Lake Shore	93¾	C., B. & Q	99
Illinois Central	106	Hannibal & St. Jo	38¾
Pittsburgh	88¾	Central Pacific bonds	100¾
Northwestern	71	Union Pacific bonds	81¾
Northwestern pfd	83	Grant	70¾
C., C. & C	35	Income	59¾
N. J. Central	102		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—winter, 11s 10d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 8d; white, 11s 5d@11s 9d; club, 12s@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 63s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LONDON, July 24—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 94; do '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie, 47¼.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England is reduced ½ and is now 4 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £805,000 since the last report.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ½ below the bank rate.

The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 per cent lower than the bank rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000.

Tallow, 42s 6d.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—5-20s of '62, 96⅞.

PARIS, July 24.—Rentes 58f 40c.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased six millions during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 14,000 bales speculation and export, 3,000; American, 9,000; July delivery New Orleans not below middling, 8¾d; August do, Savannah and Charleston, 8 1-6d.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

Spirits of petroleum, 9½@10d.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Petroleum, 38¾. Other articles unchanged.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,770 head, making 4,050 since Monday, against 3,170 same time last week. The average quality is rather common and the demand fair. The market is not so firm as on Monday. Common natives and Texans sold a shade lower. The extreme range of native Western steers was 10¾@12¼c; poor to good Texas and Cherokee cattle, 7¾@10c. Sales include 17 cars Illinois steers, av 7 cwt, 11¼@12½c; 11 cars, av 7¾ cwt, 11¾c; 13, cars av 6¾ cwt, 11¼@12¼c; 7 cars av 7 cwt, 11½@12¼c; 4 cars av 7¾ cwt, 12¼c; 5 cars av 7⅞ cwt, 12¾c; 5 cars av 6¾ cwt, 11¼c; 15 cars av 6¼ to 7¾ cwt, 11¼@12c; 10 cars av 7 cwt, 11¾@11¾c; 5 cars Indians, av 6¾ cwt, 11½c; 23 cars Texas, av 5¾ cwt, 9¼c; 5 cars poor, av 5¼ cwt, 7¾@8c; 15 cars av 6 cwt, 10c; 5 cars av 5¾ cwt, 10c, and 3 cars av 6 cwt, 9¾c.

CALVES—Demand good at 6@9½c for veal calves, and $5.50@7.50 for grassers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Arrived to-day, 150 head, making 10,700 since Monday, against 10,240 the same time last week. Trade was extremely dull at 7¾@10c for lambs and 4¼@6¼c for sheep. Sales include 1 car Ohio sheep, 80 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car, 94 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 83 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, 86 lbs, 4⅝c; 1 car, 95 lbs, 6¼c; 2 cars State lambs, 60 lbs, 9@9¾c; 1 car, 58 lbs, 10c, and 1 car Jersey, 57 lbs, 10c. A number car loads sheep were held over for lack of buyers.

SWINE—Fresh receipts 5,000, making 13,985 since Monday, against 14,660 same time last week. Nothing doing in live hogs. Only 1 car load offered for upwards of a week. City dressed, quiet and steady at 6¾@7¾c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,020 head. Total for the week, 6,256 head. Market slow but strong at yesterday's prices for good. Common a shade weaker. Only a few loads were in the yard. The bulk of receipts were through consignments. Sales: 38 Illinois steers, averaging 1,077@1,029 lbs, at $4.80@5.60; 64 Ohio steers, av 1,072@1,472 lbs, at $5.12½@6.00; 96 Michigan steers, av 952@1,017 lbs, at $4.60@4.90; 123 Texas steers, av 1,017 lbs, at $4.90; 99 Indiana steers, av 1,429 lbs, at $6.45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for the week, 14,200. Market moderately active at ¼@1c off last week's closing prices on Canada lambs. Sales: 924 Canada lambs, av. 57@65 lbs, $6.00@7.62½; 919 Canada sheep, av 93@130 lbs, $4.87½@5.45; 900 Michigan sheep, 75@89 lbs, $4.00@4.90.

HOGS—Receipts, to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,600; total for the week, 20,000. Market dull at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. Only four or five loads were in the pens. Prices nominal at $5.00@5.35. Most of the arrivals were through consignments.

Aurora Board of Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 24.—At the Aurora Board of Trade meeting, to-day, the following sales were made: C. W. Stalp to Dr. Stone of Elgin, 200 boxes cheese at 9¾c, at Judd; to George E. Gooch, of Chicago, 100 boxes cheese at 9¾c; J. H. Culver to George E. Gooch, Chicago, 200 boxes cheese at 9¾c; Stewart & Henning, Plano, to D. Valentine, 9,000 lbs wool at 39c, George M. Cross sold 100 fleeces wool at 39½c; Lawrence & Co. offered 700 firkins of butter at 23c; Burrough 500 firkins butter at 20c. Several small lots of butter brought 23c. There were a large number present, notwithstanding the universal-busy time amongst the farmers. Chicago was represented by Mr. Gooch, of Richards & Gooch, who at the meeting of to-day and the one of last week bought nearly 1,000 boxes of cheese. Mr. Burrows, of Burrows & Co., was present buying for Gillespie, Cathcart & Frazer, of Glasgow, Scotland. Dr. Stone, of Elgin, was the founder of the Board of Trade in that city, which has proven a complete success.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The trade movement was less active to-day, owing to the warm weather, which has checked operations. The market for cotton goods remains firm in first hands, and prices are steady and regular with the jobbers. Brown and bleached cottons and cotton flannels are in good demand from the agents, but jobbers' sales are light. Fancy cassimeres and repellents are selling well. Black doeskins are in better demand. Overcoatings are less active. Staple foreign goods are improving.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

ALBANY, July 24.—CATTLE—The market opened tame. The receipts sum up 278 cars, against 402 last week. The average quality is inferior to that of last week, and not enough was done to fix the market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet. Sheep, $3.50@5.60 for common to good, and $6.00 for extra. Lambs—$6.00@9.50 for common to fair, and $10 for extra.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., July 24.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 64 cars; best, $6.25@6.30; stockers, $3.60@4.25; common, $4.75@5.25.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 12 cars; best, $5.00@5.40; middling, $4.25@4.75; common, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 10 cars, Philadelphia, $5.30@5.45; Yorkers, $5.00@5.25.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 24.—COTTON—In better demand for export and home use; also some demand for speculation. Sales chiefly of low grades at previous prices; 21c for middling uplands. Futures closed steady; sales, 18,300 bales, July, at 20 9-16c; August, 13 1-16c; September, 18¾c; October, 17 3-16c; November, 17¼@17⅜c; December, 17⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 7,743 brls; market 5@10c lower on shipping grades; fair trade; demand for better kinds at present prices; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.40; common to good extra Western and State, $5.95@6.30; good to choice do, $6.35@7.20; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $7.15@8.30; common to good extra Ohio, $6.20@8.50; common to choice extra St. Louis, $6.65@10.75. Included in the sales are 5,000 brls mill flour, the market closing dull. Rye flour quiet and easier at $4.35@5.25. Corn meal in fair request, at $3.15@3.30; Western, $3.85@3.90. Grain—Receipts of wheat, 32,634 bu. Wheat opened a shade firmer; closes dull, and the advance lost. Holders are more disposed to realize. The scarcity of freight-room materially checks the export demand. Rejected spring, $1.00@1.24; No. 3 spring, $1.31@1.32; Iowa spring, $1.35@1.36; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.45@1.46; soft do, $1.43¼; white Western, $1.65@1.80. Rye quiet and firm; buyers of Western at 78c; sellers, 80c. Barley and barley malt quiet and without decided change. Corn—Receipts, 29,870 bu. Corn a shade firmer, with fair export and good home trade demand, at 52@55½c; steamer Western mixed, 56@58c; sail, 58@59c; yellow Western, 70@72c; white Western, 49@53c; kiln-dried, 48@51c, heated. Oats—Receipts, 29,962 bu. Oats quiet and heavy; new mixed Western, 42@43½c, closing at inside prices; white Western, 46@50c; black do, 41@42c.

EGGS—Firm; 21@23c Western; 23@24c State and Pennsylvania; 22¼@23¼c Canada.

HAY—Quiet; $25.00@33.00 for prime; $22.00@24.00 for good.

HOPS—Dull, and without decided change.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio quoted 18¼@20c. July 24, 42,907 bags the total stock. Sugar firm; 387 hhds; 7¾@7¾c; 1,018 boxes 8@9c; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼c. Stock, 109,004 hhds, 48,985 boxes, 227,683 bags, 7,589 melado. Molasses quiet and firm. Stock, 2,969 hhds. Rice steady at 8@9c; Rangoon, 6¾@6¾c. Stock, 24,300 bags.

PETROLEUM—Dull; 7¾@7¾c for crude; 17¾c for refined.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.25@17.37½; clear, $18.50, July and August, $17.12½@17.25; October, $17.12½. Beef dull and unchanged; beef hams quiet; tierce beef inactive, nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet; long cut hams, 19 lbs, 13¼c; middles steady; long clear, 9c; short clear, 9¾. Lard steadier; Western steam, spot and July, 8¾c; August, 8¾c; September, 8 15-16c.

BUTTER—Active and firm at 24@30c fair to prime State; 10@23c Western.

CHEESE—Firm; good inquiry at 12@12¾c fair to prime State factory.

WHISKY—Firm at 95@95¼c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; spring extras, $5.50@6.75. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.28¼ spot and July; $1.18¾ August. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 27c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 36c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 60c. Barley firm; No. 2, 80c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5½c; Oswego, 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 1 unchanged; No. 2, $1.40 for old, and $1.30 for new. Corn steady; high and low mixed, 48@49c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; stock of old light. Wheat firm for best grades; new No. 3 fall, $1.20; sample lots No. 2 do, $1.35@1.40; choice, $1.45@1.50. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 39@40c in elevator; 45c sacked. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 31¼c in elevator; 34@35c sacked. Rye quiet at 60c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $16.50@16.62½. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8¾@8¾c; clear rib, 10c cash; 10¼c September; clear, 10@10¾c spot; 10¾c buyer September. Lard firmer at 8¼@8¾c for refined.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.50.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.86; No. 1, $1.76; amber, $1.58 bid, $1.60 asked. Corn quiet; yellow, 47c; No. 1, 45@47c. Oats dull and lower at 37@38c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $6.75@7.00. Wheat firm; new, $1.25@1.30. Corn firm at 42@43c. Rye nominal at 70@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork opened at $15.50. Sales; 1,700 brls; closed with $16.00. Lard dull; steam held at 8¼c. Bulk meats firm. Sales; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9c, now held at 9¼c; clear, 9¼@9¾c. Bacon firm, with good demand. Sales; shoulders, 8½@9c; clear rib sales, 10c; held at 10¼c; clear, 10¾@10½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders, 8¼c. Bacon firm at 9¾@10¼@10¾c.

Others unchanged.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27; sight, ½ premium; gold, 115¾.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 1,508 bales at yesterday's quotations. Receipts, 305 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2,317 bales. Stock, 31,311 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—PETROLEUM—quiet and weak; Crude, 12¼@12¾c; refined, 18¼c, July; future delivery, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour buoyant for best grades, others very dull; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.50@8.50. Wheat quiet and weak, old and new red, $1.65@1.88; amber, $1.70@1.75; white spring, $1.60. Rye, 65@68. Corn, quiet and firm; yellow, 60c; mixed weaker, 59c. Oats, dull; white, 48@52c; mixed, 40@44¾c.

WHISKY—95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat steady; choice amber, $1.65. Corn firmer and scarce for Southern mixed; Western quiet at 57c. Oats dull Southern, 45@50c; Western mixed, 44@46c; white, 47c. Rye dull.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $17.25@17.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib sides, 8¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9¼@9¾c; rib sides 10¾@10⅞c; clear rib sides, 11c. Sugar cured hams, 14@16c. Lard in moderate demand at 8¾@9c.

BUTTER—Western firmer, fair improved demand; good to choice 18@20c.

WHISKY—City, 95c; Western nominal.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat higher, closing weak; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.56¼ spot; $1.56 July; $1.36¼@1.37 August; No. 1 red, $1.64; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.45. Corn steady; high mixed, 43½c spot, July, or August; 44¼c September; low mixed, 42¼c; white, 51c; no grade, 40c; damaged, 31¼c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c spot; 30½c August.

FREIGHTS—Firm, unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 16¼c; low middling, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer at $7.00@7.50. Corn dull and lower at 55@65c. Oats quiet at 42@43c. Bran quiet at $15.00. Cornmeal firmer at $3.00.

BACON—Quiet; shoulders, 8¾c; sides, 10¼@10¾c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; in fair demand; mess pork, $16.00@16.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9@9¼c; clear rib, 10¼@10¾c; clear, 10¾c. Bulk—Shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 9¼@9¾c; clear, 9¾c, all loose. Lard steady; prime steam, 8¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92@93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 24.—Flour steady; $8.00 for No. 1 spring, $9.00 for amber winter, $10.00 for white, $10.50 for double extra. Wheat stead; choice white Canada, $2.00; No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.52. Corn quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat inactive and entirely nominal. Corn very dull; sales, at 46@46½c for car lots No. 2 mixed Western. Oats dull; asking 37c for No. 2 Western. Rye neglected. Barley dull; 1 car Canada, 89c.

FREIGHTS—10½c on wheat; 9c on corn; 6c on oats.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............July 24.

Schr Sardinia, Manistee, lumber.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge J. A. Dix, Ludington, towing.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Herschel, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Addie, Baldwin's Pier, tan bark.
Schr Helvetia, Erie, coal.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber.
Scow Trio, South Haven, wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing.
Barge Mogul Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Grand River, wood.
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Fisher, Carroll's Pier, tan bark.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, lumber.
Scow O. Shaw, South Haven, tan bark.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Stm bge J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr R. Howlett, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, coal.
Steam-barge Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, wood.
Prop City of Madison, Little Sturgeon, lumber.
Schr Arcturus, Milwaukee, iron ore.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Kewaunee, wood.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Harmonia, South Haven, tan bark.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Lena Johnson, Saginaw, salt.
Bark Winona, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr W. Loutit, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARANCES AFTER 11 P. M.

Prop. Cuyahoga, Duluth, 34 head cattle, 155 brls flour, 25 brls pork, 1,200 m lumber, 160 m lath.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 18 brls oil and sundries.
Schr Hippogriff, Buffalo, 22,630 bu corn.
Schr Lake Forest, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Schr Kate Kelley, Kingston, 16,000 bu wheat.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 brls salt and sundries.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 12 tons chains and bolts, 116 bags feed, 3 bdls belting.
Schr M. Fillmore, Port Colborne, 18,936 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 50 bdls sheep pelts.
Schr D. O. Miscer, Oswego, 18,940 bu corn.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 8 brls salt.
Schr Trinidad, Oswego, 19,500 bu corn.
Schr Dashing Wave, Ogdensburg, 17,750 bu corn.
Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburg, 11,253 bu corn. 154 brls flour.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 635 brls flour, 34 bales broom corn.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 24,364 bu corn, 1,039 brls flour.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 27,375 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

The market was fairly active at yesterday's rates, or at 5c for corn; and nominal at 5½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 10c for corn to Oswego. To Buffalo—Schrs J. D. Sawyer, D. P. Dobbins, C. K. Nims, barges Argonaut and Inter-Ocean, corn at 5c; schr G. C. Cooper, corn on private terms; prop Tweed, oats and corn, and Oneida and Fountain City, corn, through; prop Scotia, part cargo of oats; prop Brooklyn, corn to New England, via Ogdensburgh, at 25c. To Erie—Prop China, corn through. To Port Colborne—Schr Fleetwing, corn at 6c. To Oswego—Schr Trinidad, corn at 10c; total capacity equal to 418,000 bu corn, 48,000 bu oats. In the afternoon the schr White Cloud was chartered for corn to Port Colborne at 6c; capacity, 15,000 bu.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Charters reported: Brig Starlight, coal to Racine at $1.25 per ton, free; schr L. Burton, coal to Kenosha at $1.25, free; Bark Parana, and schrs City of Manitowoc, George Davis, and Summer Cloud, coal to Chicago at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr Gallatin, coal to Chicago, up-town dock, at $1.25 per ton, free; schrs N. C. West and Jesse, salt to Sandusky at 6c per brl, f. o. b.; barge Ajax, lumber from Tawas to Tonawanda at $3.75 per m, free on rail; barge Wm. Treat, pine lumber, Saginaw to Tonawanda at $3.50 per m, free on rail.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Charters reported: Schr E. Pfister, coal to Milwaukee at $1.00 per ton, free; bark Nelson, the same; bark Nichols, coal to Chicago at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr A. J. Rogers, same; schr Carlingford, same; schr Riverside, coal to Hancock, at $1.40 per ton, free, and iron ore from L'Anse to Cleveland at $1.40 per ton, free; schr Leland, railroad iron to Green Bay at $1.37½ per ton, free; schrs Scotia, Lucerne, Nellie Redington, and S. F. Bruce, coal, Erie to Chicago at $1.20 per ton, free; schr Ellington, salt to Dunkirk, at 10c per brl f. o. b. Reported by H. H. Smith, Esq.: Schr Dick Somers, coal to Chicago, down-town, at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr Rainbow, coal to Racine at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr Sasco, salt to Green Bay on p. t.; schr New Hampshire, paving stone to Erie at $3.00 per cord, free; three other vessels the same; schr Adam, coal to Racine at $1.25 per ton, free.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—PASSED DOWN—Props Chicago, Gould, Blekenhead, Atlantic, Ballentine, Montano; schrs Exile, Maggie, McRay, Whaling, Hanson, Snowdrop, Hinckley, Northwest, Cleveland, Lady McDonald, Butler, Gebhart, D. S. Austin, Type, Willie Kellar.

PASSED UP—Props Colorado, Fountain City, Bay City and barges, Salina and barges; bark City of Buffalo; schrs Exchange, E. Fitzgerald, North Cape, City of Manitowoc, Hartzell.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—PASSED UP—Props Anson, Blanchard, Forest City and barge; Bark Alexander; Schrs Elizabeth, Nicholson, Monitor, Cossack, Mosher, E. R. Williams, St. Peter.

PASSED DOWN—Schrs City of Sheboygan, Mears, Blazing Star, Sky Lark, Sunrise, Mollison.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 24.—The stmr Alps arrived at Peru to-day, towing five ice barges from New Orleans. The prop Illinois arrived at this port, towing the canal boat Gen. Rosecrans, from Henry, light, for Joliet. The canalboat J. Bouchard arrived from Peru, loaded with corn for Chicago. Nothing departed by the river. The canalboats Gen. Rosecrans, light for Joliet, and the J. Bouchard, with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. The canalboats Gipsy Queen, with lumber for Henry, the Pallas, with lumber for Peoria, and the Parson Brownlow, with a deck-load of salt for Chillicothe, passed out of the canal.

Eight feet and eleven inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. Four feet and eight inches of water reported on the Kickapoo bar. The river is falling.

CHICAGO, July 24.—ARRIVED—Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Omaha, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn; Wave, Morris, 5,500 bu corn, 1,600 lbs iron.

CLEARED—Maple Leaf, Joliet, 31,547 ft lumber, 17 brls lime; Col. Taylor, Lockport, 86 m lumber, 20 m lath; Iron-Clad, Lockport, 400 cds tan-bark; Ilidore, Henry, 49,335 ft lumber, 15 m lath; G. L. Booth, Kankakee Feeder, 88 m lumber, 10 m lath; Cuba, Morris, 11,467 ft lumber, 10 m lath; Phoenix, Lockport, 58,754 ft lumber, 1,913 posts, Midgie; 10 brls salt, Marseilles; 311 posts, Seneca.

Miscellaneous Items.

One of the oldest vessels afloat on the lakes is the fore and after, S. F. Gale. She was built in Chicago as a brig twenty-six years ago.

—The schr Francis Palms came out of dry-dock at Detroit last Saturday.

—The first large vessel to enter the river at Ahnapee was the three-master Ella Doak, on Sunday week. There was a general jubilating over the event.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 23d says the prop Philadelphia discharged her cargo in Niagara River, and is now in dry-dock undergoing repairs. The loss sustained in consequence of her disaster at Bar Point, including 42,000 bushels of wheat and the expense of raising and repairing vessel, will aggregate about $70,000.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* of the 24th inst. says: the brig Two Fannies was the largest vessel ever in our port. She departed on Saturday, light, after leaving 2,345 bars (800 tons) railroad iron at the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad docks. She took on a load of lumber at Peshtigo.

—To guide vessels into Copper Harbor the first light is in a wooden tower, the rear light is on keeper's frame dwelling.

—We learn from the Sandusky *Register* of the 24th inst. that the prop Burlington, of the Western Transportation Company, Capt. Eugene Rathbon, arrived in port Tuesday morning, from Tawas, with nine loaded barges of lumber, carrying 3,000,000 feet of lumber. The Burlington was just forty-eight hours making the trip, having left Tawas at 9 o'clock Saturday night, and cast anchor at the head of the bay at the same hour Monday night. Sailors say this is about as rapid towing as they ever experienced or heard of.

—Every sailor has a lien upon the vessel for his wages —that is, a right to detain the vessel by process of law until his wages are paid. Their claim upon the vessel is a sacred lien, and it has been emphatically declared to be nailed to the last plank in the ship. So long as a single plank remains the sailor is entitled as against all other persons to the proceeds as a security for his wages, for by their labor the common pledge for all the debts is preserved. This lien of the seamen for their wages is not lost by the sale of the vessel or by her sailing upon another voyage. He has also a lien on the freight as well as on the vessel for his wages. If he is present at the time of her sale and makes no objection thereto his lien would be lost. Neither must his claim be prolonged for a great length of time.

—There are vessels which pay as high as $200 for towing through the Straits or rivers from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, or vice versa. The rates, of course, depend upon the tonnage. It is neither safe nor prudent for loaded vessels above the medium size to venture the passage through unaided by a tug, yet there are occasions when vessels can make the run from lake to lake with westerly or west-southwest winds. In earlier times, when no such convenience were at hand, no vessel-master was deemed proficient who could not sail the entire distance between Buffalo and Chicago.

—We learn, through W. E. Leonard, of Port Huron, that agents of the Coast Wrecking Company, of New York, lately examined the bark Twilight, which was sunk off Rock Falls two years ago, and found her worthless, the ice having crushed her sides together. Also that the same parties will soon go up and examine the Nashota, sunk off Sturgeon Point.

—A dispatch from Collingwood, Ont., says: The bodies of John Stephens and another man who were drowned off the wreck of the prop Mary Ward last November, were found on the beach one mile below the second line of Nottawasaga on Sunday.

—Menasha is deepening her channel at the outlet of the lake to a depth of seven feet at the present stage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water, and the filth of cities immense quantities of unwholesome gases, which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhoeas and dysenteries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint, throughout the fall. When vigor is oozing out of every pore under the rays of an almost vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an aliment which enables it to withstand the drain.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

TRUSSES.

DR. MARSH'S
RADICAL CURE TRUSS,

And all kinds of Trusses, Braces, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, &c., &c., accurately fitted by MARSH & BOWLES, 103 Washington-st. Female to wait upon Ladies.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,
Broadway, corner Twentieth-st, New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house, and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of J. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
BARNUM & GREEN.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:
CLASS NO. 193, FOR JULY 24, 1873.
CLASS NO. 194, FOR JULY 24, 1873.
Sealed plans secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 441 Sedgwick-st., 118 South Canal-st., 174 State-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

William Oliver withdraws from the membership of our firm from July 1, 1873. The firm name will continue as before.
GAGE BROTHERS & CO.,
127 and 129 Wabash-av.

DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS
"Reduced!"

GRENADINES,
Striped and Figured, in White, Black, and Colored Grounds, to 12½, 15 and 20c.

BATISTE LINENS,
In Satin, Crochet, and Plain Stripes, to 15, 20, and 30c.

CLOUDED MOHAIRS,
Valencias, Alpacas, and Mozambiques, to 12½ and 20c.

STRIPED POPLINS;
Striped and Plaid Mohairs, to 25c.

Camel's Hair Serge,
In all Shades, at 40c.

Silk and Wool Grenadines, Silk Challies, Silk Pongees; Lace and Crochet, Striped and Figured Grenadines, Japanese Silks and Poplins,

"ALL VERY CHEAP."

Camel de Bege, for Redingotes, in all shades of Gray.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
STATE-ST.
106, 108, 110.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range
First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee,
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.
1873 Pattern.
FOR SALE BY
FULLER WARREN & CO.,
58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.
Also a full assortment of Stoves.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

Plans, Specifications, and Proposals will be received until Monday, August 4, by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the village of Evanston, for the following proposed improvements, viz: A crib, so constructed as to filtrate and purify the water, to be located in Lake Michigan at a point 500 feet out from the shore, north of and near the Evanston Pier, in nine feet of water. Five hundred feet of iron pipe, sixteen inches in diameter, to be laid from the shore to the interior of said crib, with all necessary piling or other protection needful for properly securing the same. Parties offering plans and proposals must furnish with same full specifications as to kind of material and manner of constructing the work proposed. They will also describe the pipes offered; mode of connecting joints in same, also mode of filtration proposed, and time within which the work shall be completed, not later than December 1, 1873.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all plans and bids offered.

CHAS. K. BANNISTER,
Village Clerk.

Wood and Coal for the County.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COOK CO.,
CHICAGO, July 24, 1873.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Monday, August 4, 1873, at noon, for Wood and Coal, to be delivered for the use of the County, as follows, to wit:

1. 650 cords of beech body wood, four feet long. The wood to be delivered in half-cord loads, upon the order of the County Agent, at such places within the city as he shall direct.

2. 3,000 tons of soft coal, to be delivered in the city in half-ton loads, on the order of the County Agent.

3. 900 tons soft coal, 75 tons hard coal, and 300 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the Insane Asylum and County Poor House in the town of Jefferson.

4. 50 cords beech body wood, four feet long, 400 tons soft coal, 20 tons hard coal, and 200 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the County Hospital in the City of Chicago.

5. 700 tons soft coal, and 300 tons hard cool screenings, to be delivered at the County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

The bids for coal shall specify the particular coal, as Wilmington, &c., and the price per ton for each kind.

The County reserves the right to receive more or less of the coal and wood as the Board may determine, the above amounts being only an estimate.

All proposals will be sealed and addressed to "Board of Commissioners of Cook County," and indorsed "Proposals for Wood" (or coal, as the case may be), and deposited with the Clerk of said Board.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. The contract shall continue for the period of one year from the acceptance of the proposal.

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS

300 feet by 161 in depth, on Wabash-av., just south of Ira Holmes' residence; fronts east (for which $100 per foot was paid a year ago), can, if taken at once, be sold at $80 per foot. $9,000 cash, balance on long time. Title perfect. Owned by a non-resident and must be sold. Apply at Room 43 Exchange Building.

EXCURSION.

Grand Pleasure Excursion to Montreal.

THE SPLENDID NEW LOW-PRESSURE STEAMER
LAKE MICHIGAN,
WM. ROLLO, Master,

Will leave her dock, foot of Jackson-st., corner of Market, on Friday, July 25, at 4 p. m., on a Grand Pleasure Excursion through the whole Chain of Lakes, Thousand Islands, and Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, stopping at all intermediate ports. Fare, $[illegible] for the round trip; meals and state-rooms included. For tickets apply to
THOS. MCKAY, Pass. Agent,
[illegible] South Market-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 24.

The only feature that attracted any attention in the local markets to-day was the scare in the wheat market for July delivery. It was short-lived, however, and in an hour or two from its inception had entirely subsided.

Money continues abundant at the banks, for the right kind of paper, but, as heretofore remarked, there is a great deal of commercial paper in the open market which does not find favor at the banks, though much of it is made and indorsed by men doing large business and known to own large property.

New York exchange is firm at 25c per $1,000 premium.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The business community throughout the country have scarcely ever evinced so much interest in the aspects of our foreign trade as at present. This is an encouraging indication that people generally are scanning the commercial horizon as regards the prospects next fall, with more carefulness than usual. Heretofore the relative volume of our exports and imports has been too generally considered a sort of abstract question of national finances alone, a matter too far removed from the daily business of the banker or merchant to attract any of his attention. But the experience of last fall and winter brought the fact home with startling emphasis to every capitalist and merchant that excessive importations and light exports of domestic products would soon cause a drain of money from the country that is soon felt by every bank, and every customer of every bank, by every farmer, and every merchant. Conversing with various bankers and merchants during the past week or two on the prospects of the fall trade and money market, we have noted that nearly all have referred to the large exports of products as indicative of more favorable times, and to the falling off of imports as an indication of a more economical scale of living throughout the country. In this connection we are glad to be able to say that the exports of the country at all the prominent ports continue unusually large. As an instance of the business of last month, it may be mentioned that the exports from New York for the week ending June 16 were $5,427,000, as against $3,965,813 for the corresponding week last year, and they would have been higher had it not been for the scarcity of freights, which hindered transportation. Against this must be set off the fact that for the week ending last Saturday the imports were $9,432,296, as against only $6,565,-[illegible] for the same period last year. But for several preceding weeks the importations had been unusually low, and there is small probability that this high figure is likely to be continued. New York is the distributing centre for foreign merchandise, and the returns from all ports of import and export would show more favorably. But the imports themselves at that port are largely either necessities, not grown here, or else raw material.

Of the total of imports for the week ending July 19, coffee represents $1,138,932, sugar more than $2,000,000, tea $126,761, while drugs and metals come in for large sums. These things are either not produced here at all, or else, as in the case of sugar, in insufficient quantity; their purchase, therefore, does not interfere with domestic industry. Dry goods, most of which are luxuries, amounted to $1,840,138, about $100,000 more than during the same week last year, and the same amount less than during the corresponding period of 1871. The grand total of imports for the year is $236,647,911, as against $237,280,986 last year, showing a decline of nearly $11,000,000, while the exports during substantially the same period have amounted to $150,601,911, as against $115,089,417 during the corresponding time last year, or, taking both sides of the account, that port shows about $46,000,000 better than last year.

We have within the past few days referred to two other features that are of equal importance with the above favorable aspect of foreign trade, as indicative of a better time coming in commercial affairs, viz: the fact that we are now reasonably certain of large crops of all our leading agricultural products. Of each, wheat, cotton, and corn, there will be a larger exportable surplus than ever before, and, judging by the present prospects, there will be an active and continuous foreign demand. Corn is comparatively a new article of export, but is getting to be a very large item, and, if it does not go as corn, will be exported in the more compact form of provisions. Last, but not least, in the new and favorable features is the recent immense increase in the production of silver, especially from the Salt Lake mines. The wealth thus created not only pays for the labor expended in producing it, but stimulates other trades, and makes a large addition to the wealth of the country besides. While all these features are favorable to more prosperous times, their effect may not be to prevent stringency of money this fall, as is usually the case at that season of the year. But it seems reasonable to expect that if the commercial community move as cautiously for the next three months as they have been compelled to for the last four, we shall then begin to experience a more prosperous condition of trade than for several years past.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF CHICAGO.

The following is an abstract of the condition of the twenty National Banks of Chicago, showing their condition on June 13, 1873, as compared with the eighteen National Banks of the city on June 10, 1872, both abstracts being the official ones made by the Comptroller of the Currency:

RESOURCES.	June 13, 1873.	June 10, 1872.
Loans and discounts	$25,487,310	$25,304,083
United States bonds to secure circulation	7,069,300	7,052,600
United States bonds to secure deposits	100,000	100,000
United States bonds and securities on hand	58,300	384,100
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	261,563	194,667
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	3,891,629	3,823,051
Due from other National Banks	918,689	995,182
Due from State banks and bankers	784,879	463,681
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	723,817	740,941
Current expenses	325,188	352,589
Premiums	211,242	236,058
Checks and other cash items	92,281	71,158
Exchanges for Clearing-House	2,166,816	1,942,816
Bills of other National Banks	710,108	608,891
Fractional currency	46,945	39,771
Specie	125,483	115,629
Legal-tender notes	6,240,279	5,602,645
Three percents		25,000
Totals	$49,287,364	$48,109,488

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$8,950,000	$8,300,000
Surplus fund	2,641,000	1,987,865
Undivided profits	1,118,751	1,256,517
National Bank notes outstanding	6,261,400	6,263,820
Dividends unpaid	3,377	1,200
Individual deposits	18,716,692	19,660,528
United States deposits	74,275	75,811
Due to National Banks	6,562,904	5,690,634
Due to State banks and bankers	4,731,454	4,472,063
Notes and bills discounted	388,378	384,958
Total	$49,287,364	$48,109,488

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115½	116½
5-20s of '64	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '65	118¼	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118⅛	118¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118	118½
10-40s	113	113¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114	114½
Gold (full weight)	115	115¼
Gold Coupons	115¼	115¾
Gold Exchange		115¼
Sterling Exchange		109¼@110¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, July 24:

Burnside st, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 22; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 46 and n ? ft Lot 45, Block 3, Millard & Decker's Subdivision in e ½ n w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 13, July 15; consideration, $1,120.

Hamlin av, 187 6-10 ft n of Indiana st, e f, 24x121½ ft, July 15; consideration, $900.

Hamlin av, 162 6-10 ft n of Indiana st, e f, 24x121½ ft, dated July 7; consideration, $900.

Fowler st, s of and near Robey, n f, Lots 21 and 22, dated July 17; consideration, $2,750.

Oak av, w of Vincennes av, n f, Lot 27, dated July 25, 1872; consideration, $6,500.

Western av, n e cor. of Adams st, w f, Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, dated June 23; consideration, $1,800.

The n 21 ft of s 25 ft of e ½ of Lot 4 of Assessors' Division of Block 55, w ½ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated May 28; consideration, $18,000.

Sub-Lot 21, Partition Subdivision of Lots 1 and 3, Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, dated July 23; consideration, $1,500.

Sub-Lot 22, in same subdivision, dated July 23; consideration, $1,500.

[illegible], Block 4, Millard & Decker's Subdivision, [illegible] w ½ n e ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $1,650.

Warren av, w of and near Oakley st, n f, 20 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $3,000.

Same property, dated May 7; consideration, $4,500.

Milwaukee av, 277 ft n w of Wood st, s w f, 50x118 ft, dated May 6; consideration, $4,500.

Prairie av, s of Sixteenth st, w f, 50¼ ft, running e to railroad, dated July 24; consideration, $10,500.

Shurtleff av, 925 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 12; consideration, $1,250.

State st, n of and near Thirtieth st, w f, Lot 10, dated July 24; consideration, $8,000.

McHenry st, n of North av, e f, Lot 54, with 187 acres in Township of Leyden, dated July 14; consideration, $15,400.

Centre av, s of Jackson st, e f, Lot 1, dated July 11; consideration, $7,500.

Carpenter st, 60 ft s of Indiana st, w f, 20x118 ft, dated July 12; consideration, $2,700.

Lots 13 and 14, Cleaver's Subdivision of 2 acres, in n e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec. 34, 39, 14, dated May 26; consideration, $3,600.

Rush st, s e cor of North Water st, water Lot 17, dated July 1; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 23, Fitch's resub of Block 26, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 22; consideration, $700.

Auburn st, s e cor of Attica st, w f, Lot 25, dated June 11; consideration, $600.

State st, 49 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x181½ ft, dated July 14; consideration, $3,500.

Hamlin av, n w cor of Indiana st, e f, 26 6-10x121½ ft, dated July 7; consideration, $2,100.

Sacramento av, 156 ft s of Sacramento square, e f, 50x129 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $1,100.

Van Buren st, n e cor of California av, s f, 28x100 ft, dated July 23; consideration, $1,350.

West Twenty-second st, n e cor of Loomis st, s f, 25x127½ ft, dated June 9; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 14, Block 2, in sub of e ½ w ½ s e ¼ n of av of Sec 28, 39, 13; consideration, $600.

Ogden-av, bet Flournoy and Polk-sts, s e f, Lot 59, dated May 23; consideration, $1,800.

Same property, dated May 23; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Sixtieth-st, 239 ft w of Wentworth-av, s f, 54½x125 ft, dated April 2; consideration, $1,090.

8¼ acres in Brighton, in w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, June 26; consideration, $17,500.

Same property, July 24; consideration, $26,250.

N ½ Lots 23 to 26, Dobbins' Subdivision, n ½ s e ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, July 8; consideration, $18,000.

Lots 46, 47, 48, Fish & Young's Subdivision, w of Wallace st, in Lot 3, Assessors' Subdivision, s ½ s e ¼ w ½ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $1,300.

Lots 83 to 87, Stone's Addition, dated Dec. 21, 1872; consideration, $2,600.

Lots 6 and 7, Block 12, Phare's Subdivision, s ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated June 27; consideration, $362.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 3 (10 acres), Reed's Subdivision, w ½ s e ¼ Sec 27, 39, 13, and other property, dated July 21; consideration, $18,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,060	3,762	3,429	1,802
Wheat, bu	18,630	37,800	64,172	56,476
Corn, bu	163,285	179,835	347,554	342,934
Oats, bu	49,640	5,720	49,460	8,157
Rye, bu	677	350	18,383	
Barley, bu	800	1,450	410	900
Grass seed, lbs	5,130	70	5,460	1,440
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom-corn, lbs	6,200	44,800		
Cured meats, lbs	142,049	52,610	112,846	305,344
Beef, brls		5	157	313
Pork, brls		960	482	190
Lard, lbs	8,370	12,385	30,000	300
Tallow, lbs	26,219	20,551	21,000	20,000
Butter, lbs	144,300	42,308	112,636	
Live hogs, No	12,487	11,090	2,637	5,878
Cattle, No	3,391	1,424	2,099	1,240
Sheep, No	1,586	356		
Hides, lbs	48,994	113,456	45,445	65,047
Highwines, brls	68	160	171	282
Wool, lbs	199,235	209,556	169,822	82,550
Potatoes, bu	1,560	1,102	847	50
Lumber, m feet	4,492	4,491	2,530	2,009
Shingles, m	2,220	160	1,115	1,598
Lath, m	97	1,440	270	171
Salt, brls	3,500	66	2,365	4,180

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 344 bu wheat; 465 bu corn; 3,377 bu oats; 120 bu rye; 2,055 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 85 cars wheat; 689 cars corn; 16,000 bu No. 1 do, and 6,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 32 cars oats; 3,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 1 car rye; 1 car barley. Total (799 cars), 354,000 bu.

A car load of California pears, Bartletts, arrived here this morning from Sacramento, consigned to O. W. Butts & Bro.

THE HOT CORN CASE.

The hot corn excitement has died out, though it is not impossible that, with a few days of unfavorable weather, we should see one or two additional postings. We probably have very little corn here that has been in store for a longer time than three weeks, and the forward movement is so liberal that the chances are decidedly in favor of the grain keeping in good condition.

With all due deference to the Committee on Journalism, we may state that it is the opinion of several members of the Board of Trade that the amount of corn posted as hot would have been much larger than it was had not the facts in the case been given to the people, and the question agitated, and now that the peril of the present season seems to be nearly over, there is even more reason for agitation of this subject now than then; because more danger that it will be forgotten. With the declaration of Mr. Hiram Wheeler ringing in their ears, that he does not believe there is more hot corn this year than usual, our grain owners owe it to themselves to so act as they will not be caught on the hip in any future year. They should at once demand the adoption of some measures which will give reasonable security against loss by hot corn in the future; and if they make the demand now, there will be time enough to make the required preparations before they are overtaken by the exigencies of the next season. They know, or can easily find out, what is wanted; and ought not to rest till their rights are established, any more than they would go calmly to sleep while their property was uninsured against loss by fire.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, with more fluctuations in prices than usual in grain. The receipts were not liberal, except in corn, and the shipping movement seems to be principally concentrated on the last named cereal. The weather was fine, and warmer, but not extremely hot; and the crop advices from all points were very favorable for all but corn and barley.

Dry goods remain very quiet, and values were not subjected to any material fluctuation, ruling steady and uniform. There was a good degree of activity in the market for staple groceries, and in coffees, rice, and sugars there was decided firmness, prices here being lower than at the East. Syrups, molasses, soaps, candles, and spices were quoted quiet and steady. Butter continues in good request at firm rates, the tendency in choice qualities being in an upward direction. No new features were noticeable in the cheese market. There was less activity in the fish trade, but there was no "softening" of prices, former quotations being fully sustained all around, while for mackerel they were advanced. At the East, mackerel and cod are reported scarce and advancing, and this is substantially the situation of affairs in the market here. There was quite an active movement in domestic, and also in certain lines of foreign, dried fruits, and prices were generally higher. Prunes are up to 18@20c; raisins to $2.35@2.50; currants to 7@7½c; Michigan apples to 7½@8¼, and halves peaches to 7@8c. Blackberries are quoted at 9@9½c—an advance of a ½c. The hay market presented a firmer tone, as the receipts during the past few days have been light, and in all probability will continue moderate for some time yet, or until after harvest. Hides and leather were without change in prices, though in rather better request. The oil trade remains quiet at about former quotations. Whatever of activity the market exhibits is confined to carbon, lard, and machine oils. Paints, colors, and putty rule dull. Tobacco and wood were quoted unchanged.

At the lumber yards, a tolerably fair business was transacted for the season, prices remaining the same as for several days past. The receipts of lumber by cargo were light, and the market ruled quiet, though the half-dozen or so cargoes in the market were disposed of at full former prices. In metals there was no change. Tin plate is firm, and other articles tolerably steady. Nails met with a fair demand at $4.62½ rates. Building materials, iron, and naval stores were unchanged. The wool market was without new developments. A fair trade was reported at the figures previously quoted. Seeds were quiet, excepting timothy, which was in request and firm. Clover was also quite strong; but millet and Hungarian remains quiet and easy. Green fruits were in fair local demand and steady. The poultry market was abundantly supplied, particularly with small chickens, and sales of such were rather slow, and at lower prices. Eggs were in the usual request, at 12@13c for good to choice packages.

Highwines were strong and quiet; the first in sympathy with a sharp advance in New York to 95c, and the latter on account of a scarcity of offerings. The market yesterday was entirely nominal, and variously quoted, as parties were interested in having it go up or down. We, therefore, compare to-day with Tuesday, and note an advance. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 91½c, and 50 brls old at 92c. The market closed at 92c for regular wines.

Lake freights were active, and steady at the recent decline. Shippers were disposed to hold off early, some thinking they could force a ½c or ¼c concession. Towards noon they gracefully fell into line at the O. P., paying 5c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Wheat to do was nominal at 5½c, and small vessels would have commanded a ½c premium at the close. Through rates on corn to New England points were unchanged, at 23c via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 418,000 bu corn and 45,000 bu oats.

Provisions were quiet and irregular, with scarcely enough doing to establish a market. Mess pork was a shade firmer, but only in light demand, with very little offering. Lard was dull, and 10@12½c per 100 lbs lower than our recent quotations; there are reports that some 2,000 tcs have been sold quietly within the past few days at 8c per lb for August delivery. Meats were quiet and firm, though we reduce our quotations on middles by ⅛c, as they were marked up too high yesterday. The more liberal supply of hogs, and consequent weakness, seems to be without effect on provisions, except on lard. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.50@15.75; do seller August, $15.60@15.70; do seller September, $15.50@15.60; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $7.87½@8.00; do seller August, $7.87½@8.00; summer do, 7¼@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7¼@7½c for shoulders; 8¾@9c for short ribs; and 8¾@9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7½@8c. English meats, 9¼@9½c for short ribs; 9½@9¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 10¼c for short clear; and 13½@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller August, at $15.62½; 250 brls do at $15.50; 50 tcs summer lard at 7⅝c; 200,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅝c; 2,000 lbs bacon hams (20 lbs) at 15c; 4 brls tallow at 7c.

Flour was a trifle less active than yesterday, but in moderate demand, at unchanged prices. The upward bounce in wheat had no effect, as it was well known to be but temporary, and New York was quoted dull on flour. This made some shippers hold back; but the local demand was fair. Both receipts and shipments are lighter than usual. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (patent) at $8.75; 50 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 25 brls do at $6.20; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.00; 825 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 100 brls do at $3.50; 282 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour at $4.25; 150 brls do at $4.12½; 50 brls do at $3.87½. Total, 2,482 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $10.50 on track, and 100 brls kiln-dried corn meal at $2.30. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.62½
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.25
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was more active, and so irregular that it cannot be compared with the prices of yesterday, further than by saying that August was ¼c higher. The regular session was relatively steady; but in the morning, before 11 o'clock, there was a very wide variation in quotations, especially for this month's delivery. The July shorts grew scared at the situation, when the receipts of yesterday were understood to be only about 17,000 bu, and run up the market wildly, from $1.21¾ at the opening to $1.26. The market subsided to $1.22 by 11 o'clock, and afterwards fell to $1.20½, advanced to $1.21¼, and closed at $1.21¼. It was believed that several lots of wheat, of the speculative grade, that had been held here for shipment for several days past, were unloaded to the shorts to-day, and a good many of them filled in. The market for next month was strengthened by reports of a firmer tone in New York and Liverpool, with the knowledge that there is a good export demand on European account, both here and at the seaboard, and the fear that the short interest for August is so numerous that there will be even more danger of a corner for that month than for July, unless there be a radical change in the volume of current receipts. There were a good many August orders on the floor to-day, and a good demand in consequence, for investment as well as to fill shorts, but no shipping demand, except for the lower grades. Seller August opened at $1.14⅝, advanced to $1.15¼, receded to $1.14¼, and closed at $1.15¼. Seller September sold at $1.08; and seller the year at $1.05½@1.06. No. 2 spring, cash, closed at $1.21¼. No. 1 spring was nominal. No. 3 do was quiet at $1.08, and rejected do at 92c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.23½; 400 bu do at $1.22; 800 bu do at $1.21¾; 33,400 bu do at $1.21¼; 13,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.21; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 92c. Total, 58,600 bu.

Corn was more active, but ⅜@1c lower; principally as a consequence of continued heavy receipts, which made offerings quite liberal. But the near approach of August had a great deal to do with the activity in options and weakness for next month. A great many holders of corn for August were anxious to keep in the deal, but only by turning over into September, and not a few parties in the country did the reverse, that they might keep back their deliveries a month longer, so as to steer clear of hot corn. This unity of effort gave rise to a good deal of trading. Cash corn was moderately active, being freely taken for shipment, under the receipt of favorable advices from New York. The advices from the country are favorable, as compared with those of the spring, but they are far from indicating a full crop, and the general opinion is that it will be well if the yield prove to be three-quarters of the recent average. Seller August opened at 36½c, fell off ⅜c, and advanced to 36⅝@36¾c at the close. Seller September sold at 37⅞@38⅜c, closing at 38⅛@38⅜c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 35⅞@36½c, closing at the outside. New receipts closed at 36½c. Rejected was in active demand at the reduction, and closed at 33½c. Cash sales were reported of 63,000 bu No. 2 fresh at 36½c; 16,400 bu do at 36⅝c; 30,000 bu do at 36¼c; 4,800 bu do at 36⅛c; 65,000 bu do regular, and 800 bu (fresh) at 36c; 10,000 bu do at 35½c; 25,000 bu do at 35¼c; 10,000 bu rejected at 33½c; 38,800 bu do at 33c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 5,600 bu do at 32½c; 1,600 bu no grade at 27c; 3,000 bu No. 1 at 39½c; 3,000 bu high mixed at 39c; 3,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 6,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 6,000 bu rejected at 34½c, all afloat. Total, 304,000 bu.

Oats were active, and irregular. The market was very weak, early, opening ⅛@½c lower on options than the inside figures of yesterday, with free sellers at the decline, though there was no outside cause for heaviness. When New York was reported firmer there was an increase of confidence here, and considerable quantities were taken for shipment, which caused the speculative operators to turn round and force up quotations to the highest point of yesterday. Seller the month, or cash, sold at 27½@28c; seller August at 26⅛@26½c; seller September at 25½@26⅛c, and seller the year at 25½@26⅛c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 40,000 bu No. 2 at 28c; 36,400 bu do at 27½c; 13,600 bu do at 27½c; 40,000 bu do at 27⅛c; 3,600 bu rejected at 25½c; 3,600 bu do at 25¼c; 2,400 bu do at 25c. Total, 137,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm on cash lots, with very little offering. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 57c. Options were easier; 10,000 bu sold, seller August, at 55c. There was one bid at 55½c seller September, but no sellers.

Barley was dull, and 2@3c lower on new, seller September, which was offered more freely than heretofore. The market opened at 82c, advanced to 83c, declined to 80c, and closed nominal at 81@81½c. Sales aggregated 18,400 bu. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 65c. No. 2 was quotable at 65@70c; No. 3 at 60c; and rejected at 40c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

JULY 24.—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast quiet. Cargoes of wheat and corn on passage, about the same number as last week. Liverpool—Spot wheat firmer; California, 11s 6d@12s 6d. Spot corn steady.

INSPECTION CHANGES.

The Chief Grain Inspector gave notice, this morning, that the changes in the inspection rules will go into effect on the 25th inst. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners made the following change in the rules this morning:

The grades heretofore known as "hard spring wheat, Nos. 1 and 2," with descriptive qualifications thereto attached, are stricken out of the rules, and the following described grades adopted and inserted, to wit: "Northwestern spring wheat, Nos. 1 and 2" shall include the varieties of "hard spring wheat" of good milling quality and equal in every respect to the present standards of Nos. 1 and 2 spring wheat.

THE CROPS.

The Rockford Journal says:

The promise for an abundant yield of grain of every kind, and of hay, was never better in this section of the State than the present season. Notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, grain was got into the ground in good shape. Since then the rains and warm weather have been seasonable, and now the indications are for a most bountiful harvest.

Rye and barley is now being harvested, and some farmers claim the yield will be 30 bushels to the acre of the former, and still more of the latter.

Wheat, they claim from the growth of straw and appearance of the head, will yield 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, while of oats the crop will be one of the heaviest ever known.

Grass is first-class, and the hay-crop gives promise of an unlimited amount of fodder for the coming winter, the only drawback being the injury it may sustain from rains during its curing and stacking.

Potatoes have been preyed upon some by the bugs, but a little labor in sprinkling them with Paris green has kept these pests well under subjection, and the yield promises to be more than an average crop.

In small fruits the crop is good. Strawberries, owing to the drought of former years, was not a good crop, but of cherries, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries, the crop is a prolific one, and the markets are well supplied at cheap prices to the consumer and remunerative ones to the producer.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were moderately active, and the former declined ⅛@¼c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21@1.21¼ seller the month, closing at $1.21 bid, and $1.14⅝@1.14¾ seller August, closing at $1.14¾. Corn was a shade easier, closing at 36⅛c cash and 36½@36⅝c seller August, also at 38⅛c seller September. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $15.62½ seller September. A vessel was taken for corn to Port Colborne at 6c; capacity, 15,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 24.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and firmer, quotable at $1.84@1.89 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—A fair number of orders were placed, the quoted prices being fully maintained. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6¾@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were in light request. The receipts are small, but the demand is adequate for present requirements. Below are the quotations: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a tolerably fair inquiry, though pressed brick is quiet. Quotations are without alteration, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@6.50; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—A good business was doing in this market, and prices were firmly maintained for all grades. There are no large stocks of any grade, while of really choice the offerings are not adequate to meet the demand, which continues steadily fair both on local and outside accounts. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—In this department there were no new developments of sufficient importance to deserve comment. Aside from grain bags, in which there is now a steadily fair movement, the market is lacking in activity, and prices are only indifferently firm. We repeat our list: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was generally quoted quiet at steady and unchanged prices. Stocks are in fair condition for the season, both as regards size and quality. Following are the prices current: York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 8½@10c.

COAL—Activity characterized the coal market so far as hard varieties were concerned, and the advanced prices established early in the week are firmly adhered to. There is also some improvement in the demand for soft coals, but prices have not improved. We quote: Lehigh, $10.50@11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Stocks are scarcer and firm. Manufactured goods were in light request. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7¼@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tiercepoles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Met with the average local demand, prices ranging from 12@13c for good to choice packages. Sales include 180 cases and 2,500 doz at 13c; 40 pkgs and 25 brls at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet. The offerings were rather light, but ampler. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@72c; jobbing price, 80@85c; mixed feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—There was some slight falling off in the demand, but this caused no uneasiness, as enough orders were placed to absorb the available supply, and, with one or two unimportant exceptions, the quoted prices were thoroughly sustained. Mackerel are scarce, not only here but at the East, and prices are moving upward, No. 1 shares advancing to-day to $12.50@12.75. Cod, also, are in light stock. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—At the moment there is a good degree of activity and some excitement in the dried fruit market, and prices are still advancing. The failure of the prune crop has attracted the attention of speculators, who have run up prices to the extent of 5@6c within the past fortnight, the market being firm to-day at 18@20c. Apples and peaches are also the subjects of considerable speculative inquiry, and are now held fully 3c higher than on the first of the month. Raisins are up another 5c per box, and an advance of ½c in blackberries is noted. Following are the revised quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 18@20c; raisins, $2.35@2.50; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 42@43c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 7½@8½c; Western do, 6@7c; Southern do, 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 7@8c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—The situation of this market remains much the same as noted on the preceding days of the week. The leading staples, embracing sugars, rice, and coffee, were moving on a liberal scale, and were held with unequivocal firmness, the general tendency still being in an upward direction. Most side goods were quiet, but a firm feeling seemed to prevail in all departments. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28¼@28¾c; Java, No. 2, 26½@26¾c; fancy Rio, 24¾@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22¾@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24¼@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¾@25c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23¾@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full stearine, full weight, 20@19½c; weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@13c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11½@12c; A standard, 11⅜@11½c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11¼c; B, 11⅛@11¼c; extra C, 11⅛@11¼c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.26@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6⅜@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair supply and demand. The receipts of berries are beginning to fall off, and they are quite firm. Grapes from the South sold at $5.50@6.00 per case (24 lbs). We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box; do, repacked, $17.00. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. New apples, 75c@$1.00 per box, or $4.50@6.00 per brl. Raspberries, $2.25@3.00 per case; red do, $2.50@3.00. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00 per bu. Blackberries, 20@25c; Lawton do, 35c; Cherries, at $2.50@3.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; do per box, $1.25@2.00. Currants, $2.75@3.00 per bu, and 25@35c per basket. Pears, $2.00@2.50 per box. Peaches, $2.00@2.50 per case. Plums, $3.00 per box.

HOPS—Brewers were buying now and then for immediate consumption. Prices are without quotable change, as follows: Common to choice Western, at 25@45c. The Cooperstown Journal has the following concerning the hop prospects: The weather for the past week has been favorable, and the vine has made fair progress. The lice are more or less prevalent in most yards, but are as yet doing little or no damage. The indications are as last week reported, that a yield about equal to that of last year may be expected in this State; but the crop is so uncertain of late that circumstances may compel a different estimate a month later; in no event, however, is the crop likely to greatly exceed that of 1872.

HAY—Light receipts were again reported, and notwithstanding the fact that there was little or no improvement in the demand, holders were decidedly firm in their views, while some were asking an advance on former rates. The supply will probably continue until harvesting and haying are over, and prices may temporarily advance. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.00; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.00; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were meeting with a limited demand at about previous rates. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 19½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—We continue to quote:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¾	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—There was some little increase in the volume of business transacted in this department, but there is still an absence of any activity, and prices remain steady and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	41
Country harness	30@	35
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was moderate at unchanged prices. Tin-plate is firm from sympathy with the New York market, but the merchants do not anticipate an immediate advance:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11¾c; less quantity, 11¾c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 48c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were fairly active at the given rates: 10@60d, perkeg, $4.62½ rates; 8d do, $7.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Met with a moderate inquiry. We continue to quote: Manilla rope ⅌ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Business was fair for the season, and the general market was quoted steady at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, $1.01; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—A moderate amount of sales were accomplished in this line of goods at prices not varying materially from those current for a month past. Stocks are ample. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	13.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

POULTRY—Chickens, especially small stock, were in large supply and slow of sale. Good sized and choice old chickens sold quite readily, but small springs were disposed of at liberal concessions. We note sales of 10 coops old chickens at $4.50; 28 coops good spring at $2.75@3.00; 25 coops fair do at $2.50; 15 coops small at $2.00@2.25.

POTATOES—The offerings are still large, but the receipts are not so heavy, and stocks are gradually being reduced. Prices range from $2.50@3.25 per brl for good to choice, while poor stock sold at lower figures. Sweet potatoes sold at $1.40 per box (½ bu.)

SEEDS—Timothy met with a good inquiry, and a few small lots of good seed were sold at $4.30@4.50 and at $3.10@3.15 seller August. Under light offerings the market is firm. Clover is also in request, and strong at $5.50 for prime. Millet and Hungarian were in liberal supply, dull, and weak at 40@45c for the former and 65@70c for the latter. Flax is quotable at $1.60@1.65 seller September. Sales include 20 bags timothy at $4.30; 5 bags do at $4.50; 1 car do, seller August, at $3.10; 1 car do at $3.15.

SALT—The demand continues active, and the market firm at the annexed range of prices: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.52; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75, afloat to arrive, and $1.80@2.00 from store.

TEAS—New teas continue to meet with a liberal demand, and are firmly held, while old are neglected and weak. No changes were made in our quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 50@55c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted quiet at the subjoined prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; common to poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is in demand, and is firm at full prices. We quote: Beech, $8.00; maple $9.00; hickory $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes were in large supply, weak, and lower. Cucumbers were dull. We quote: Tomatoes, 20@50c per box; onions, $4.50; corn, 10@12½c per doz; beets, $3.00 per brl; turnips, $1.50@2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 12½@15c per doz.

WOOL—There were no new features. The market is fairly active and steady. The receipts are moderate. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c
Burry wool 10@15c less.	

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 24.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,215	14,036	473
Tuesday	2,491	9,205	649
Wednesday	3,391	12,467	1,586
Thursday	3,500	13,500	500
Total	12,597	49,208	3,208

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,516	7,865	....
Tuesday	1,644	8,573	....
Wednesday	2,064	8,537	....
Total	5,224	24,975	....

CATTLE—There was nothing new to note under this head. The demand for good to prime steers keeps pace with the supply, and prices remain steady and comparatively firm. Other grades are more or less neglected, and, under too liberal offerings, the market is weak and unsettled. Shippers seemed to derive encouragement from the tone of Eastern advices, and all suitable offerings were promptly taken at full former rates, or at $4.50@5.15 for common to medium lots of from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs average, at $5.35@5.80 for good to choice, and at $6.00@6.25 for extra. At the outside figure there were only two transactions; 78 head, averaging 1,335 lbs, sold by Nicols & Addems to Isaac Waixel, and 73 head, averaging 1,456 lbs, sold by Gregory, Strader & Co. The latter drove was fed by Lewis Bonnett, of Lucas County, Iowa, and were shipped by H. B. Miller. The wants of the local trade were mainly supplied at the comparatively low range of $3.00@4.00, though the extreme range was $2.00@4.75. Stock steers were scarcely inquired for, and prices are nominal at $3.40@4.50 for common to good lots. Texas cattle sold slowly at $2.00@3.00 for poor to prime through droves, and at $3.00@5.00 for poor to extra droves, wintered north. Calves were dull at $2.75@5.25, according to quality. The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.65@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.20@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
17 cows	821	3.50
18 cows	923	4.00
17 cows	971	3.62½
17 cows	1,100	4.12½
15 cows	893	3.50
21 cows	860	3.12½
16 cows	937	3.37½
19 cows	870	3.15
17 choice steers	1,161	5.62½
20 Texas steers	925	2.60
22 Texas steers	919	3.25
26 stock steers	790	3.40
17 good steers	1,295	5.60
16 choice steers	1,333	5.90
51 good steers	1,317	5.70
19 medium steers	1,133	5.15
18 butchers' stuff	1,101	4.50
18 Texas steers	1,320	4.60
38 choice steers	1,240	5.60
39 fair steers	1,080	5.00
42 fair steers	1,353	5.25
72 extra steers	1,456	6.25
14 cows	868	3.12½
15 cows	1,022	3.75
16 fair steers	1,197	5.20
63 good steers	1,168	5.40
16 cows	910	3.37½
15 choice steers	1,370	5.75
16 fat pony steers	1,080	5.00
18 butchers' stock	922	3.85
16 cows	705	2.60
78 extra steers	1,335	6.25
26 choice steers	1,279	5.75
79 choice steers	1,341	5.87½
77 choice steers	1,347	5.70
51 choice steers	1,317	5.70
47 good steers	1,272	5.40
119 good steers	1,165	5.45
102 Texas cattle	1,208	4.87½
50 choice steers	1,318	5.70
101 Texas steers	1,217	5.00
251 choice steers	1,344	5.80
68 good steers	1,168	5.60
30 good steers	1,183	5.50
105 choice steers	1,189	5.65
133 Texas steers	1,120	4.87½
19 extra steers	1,394	6.00

HOGS—A further reduction of 10c per 100 lbs was to-day suffered in prices of this class of stock, and the tendency seems still in a downward direction. The causes of the reduction are found in the excessive character of the supply (there were over 15,000 head on sale) and the extreme hot weather. Buyers could not be prevailed upon to visit the yards except by offers of concessions, and a record of the day's sales shows an average reduction of 10c—heavy grades suffering most. Sales were reported at $4.40@4.50 for poor to common, at $4.55@4.65 for medium, and at $4.70@4.80 for good to choice. A few bunches were disposed of early at $4.85@4.95, but at the close $4.80 was the top figure. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	209	$4.80	95	271	$4.70	50	211	$4.75
38	315	4.70	80	191	4.90	37	264	4.50
27	205	4.80	64	199	4.75	136	206	4.80
50	223	4.70	283	191	4.80	87	275	4.70
50	270	4.60	56	191	4.85	130	192	4.90
50	287	4.55	146	203	4.80	155	179	4.90
62	218	4.60	34	230	4.80	52	230	4.85
35	340	4.50	57	169	4.75	60	223	4.80
51	268	4.50	65	202	4.80	39	303	4.50
60	240	4.45	49	295	4.65	62	197	4.95
47	253	4.45	48	270	4.50	49	210	4.80
54	237	4.45	104	253	4.60	35	283	4.50
122	200	4.70	69	275	4.50	37	213	4.80
223	192	4.80	119	216	4.90	168	229	4.75
49	197	4.75	54	291	4.70	73	318	4.50
51	205	4.75	136	196	4.80	50	250	4.50
56	222	4.80	43	200	4.85	45	214	4.75
43	217	4.80	47	209	4.80	47	207	4.75

SHEEP—There was a very noticeable falling off in the demand for sheep, and the market early gave signs of weakness. Buyers would not offer within 20@25c per 100 lbs of yesterday's rates, and sales were slow at $3.00@3.50 for common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to really choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 24.

Another quiet day was passed at the wholesale market. The receipts were limited to seven or eight cargoes, and these were disposed of early, former prices being sustained. We again quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.00@17.00; common to medium do, $9.50@13.50; joists and scantling, $9.25@10.00; shingles, $3.00; lath, $1.75. The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr E. G. Roeder, from Muskegon, 128,455 ft strips and boards at $14.00. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Gladiator, from Manistee, 160 m joists and scantling at $10.00, 125 m lath at $1.75. Cargo scow D. K. Owen, from Muskegon, 115 m ft selected strips and boards at $23.50, 30 m lath at $1.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Josephine Dresden, from White Lake, 80 m coarse inch at $9.25, 35 m lath at $1.75. Schr J. A. Holmes, from Manistee, 145 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $225; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

A moderate local business was transacted in building lumber, and the country trade seems to be picking up a little. Prices are steady as given below:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@65.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.500; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI

Industrial Exposition.

The Leading Industrial

FAIR OF AMERICA.

The Fourth Exhibition will open Wednesday, Sept. 3, and continue until Saturday, Oct. 4, 1873. Goods received from August 4 to August 30. Exhibitors should make immediate application for space.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods (several trains)	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accommodation. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Leave Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Lafayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., [illegible] p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 434 STATE-ST., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last [illegible] years. [illegible] DR. C. BIGELOW, with stamps, No. 434 State-st.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago. [illegible] J. C. COBURN, M. D., 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago. [illegible]

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. [illegible]

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago [illegible]

THE NEW WATER-TUNNEL.

Progress of the Work on the Shaft Under the Lake.

Over Three Thousand Feet of Tunnel Excavated.

Preliminary Arrangement for the Land-Extension to Ashland Avenue.

Although THE TRIBUNE has contained no information recently relative to the construction of the new water-tunnel under the lake, and its continuation from the shore to Ashland avenue, the work has been continued without let or hindrance. The tunnel under the lake has gone on with wonderful regularity. There are three sets of men employed on the job, and they work in relays, eight hours each. Hence the work never flags. While nearly all the city sleeps in ignorance of the fact, a gang of men, more than half a mile from land, are digging their way to the crib, far beneath the surface of the lake, "picking their way," it might be said, while the bricklayers cover their tracks. The tunnel now ends 3,061 feet from shore, or did early yesterday morning. The last two figures have changed since that time. Since the first brick was laid in the shaft, those unresting masons have laid 1,372,352 bricks in 2,532 barrels of cement, and the same amount of sand. The workers who have done this are one foreman, one night boss, three masons, five mason's helpers, six pushers, four dumpers, two engine tenders, one carpenter, two day laborers, and last, but not least, two mules. During the month of June 175,892 bricks were laid in 406 barrels of cement, and the same amount of sand; 406 feet of air-pipe have been laid; 406 feet of water-pipe, 812 feet of iron rails and spikes to match; 6,090 feet of lumber; 25 tons of coal have been used, and 60 gallons of oil. The daily average of progress is 16.24 feet. The total cost of the work up to the end of June was $113,492.48.

The engineer who runs the tunnel is one of the most unusual men one ever met. He is an old resident here, is Mr. Bryson. Though always digging away in damp places under ground, he has a vast amount of dry humor about him; and, what is more surprising yet, though the greater part of the past three years has been spent in tunnels, Mr. Bryson has nothing of the "bore" about him,—except when newspaper reporters torture the old gentleman for items. He always has a load of information for everybody who goes to see him, and puts himself to all sorts of inconvenience to let everything be known. Why does not Mr. Bryson hold a more accessible position? How is it that a kindly old gentleman, brimfull of items, and fun, and general goodness, is stowed away half a mile from land and fathoms under ground, while curmudgeons pompously repel those who seek them because they can be reached? It is a mystery. The reporters would prefer to have Mr. Bryson above ground, and one or two other gentlemen down in the tunnel.

But to go back from Mr. Bryson to the tunnel, or rather go down with him into it. It is not a very cheerful thing to do. The surface water reaches one; and the elevator has no cushions worth mentioning. It is quite dark, too, but it is brighter as you descend, and is light from the shaft to the end of the half-mile. The walls are all encrusted with crystal and shine in the lamp-light, and while you are looking attentively at them—"Out of the way there," and you get yourself out of the mass of clay in the right car which carries out the debris. This is not delicious, and you say things offensive to the ears of the secular members of the Temperance Bureau, but business must be done here, and if you don't come for business you must take the consequences.

Ladies frequently go into the tunnel, and come out looking very sorry. Sometimes they are terrified, and sometimes not. Their principal object in life appears to be to request the miners to give them "curiosities." These curiosities consist of specimens of iron pyrites found in the clay. Mr. Bryson showed the reporters two very fine specimens. Having surveyed them, the reporter laid them aside on the shelf with a collection of mineral curiosities, when Mr. Bryson suggested that they "belonged to the tower, not to the shelf," and explained that the ladies, bless them, had carried off nearly all that was valuable from the shelf, among them several handsome rocks. Now and then, he explained, they made their visits very acceptable, for they treated the men in the tunnel handsomely, paying their "footing" with a greenback. This "footing" is an institution of very ancient origin, and has the effect of making the recipients very cheerful. It varies from 50 cents to ten times that amount. Everybody who goes down into the tunnel should remember this item. It is almost as dreadful a thing to "miss your footing" under the waters under the earth as it is in steep places.

The tunnel has its attractions. There is a possibility of ending one's existence in various ways. One can be run into by the truck men, and have excellent provocation for bad language. One can also get in the way when the miners are blasting out occasional rocks, and be taken out piecemeal on that truck, and the use of bad language will be on the other side. One can remain behind when the miners strike a bed of shale and inhale the gases which drive out the workmen, and be mourned by weeping friends. But the main advantage of the tunnel is its cool temperature. It is, as the guileful John Allen said at the time of the Jubilee, "the great Chicago refrigerator." Since May 27, Mr. Bryson has kept among his engineering memoranda a correct log of the temperature. It is too voluminous for publication in full, but we give the highest temperature that has oppressed the miner this summer: At the top of the shaft, 83 deg.; at the bottom, 82 deg.; 500 feet away, 62 deg.; 1,000 feet away, 55 deg.; 1,500 feet, 55 deg.; 2,000 feet, 56 deg.; and 2,350 feet, 62 deg. If one could persuade the truckmen to let up rolling their inevitable machine, one could take a camp-stool, two or four good cigars, and THE TRIBUNE, into the tunnel, and keep cool. One must see that his "footing" is correct, though. The tunnel is quite lofty. Jack McCaffery could stand bolt upright in it with a plug hat on, though what a man wants with a plug hat in a tunnel nobody seems to know.

Mr. Bryson has just finished the preliminary arrangements for commencing the land extension from the lake shore to Ashland avenue. The way he did it is singular. A rickety-looking lookout was built upon the roof of the shops in the rear of the Water-Works, and a similar one at the site of the new pumping-works. On [illegible] 16 Mr. Bryson made a longitudinal [illegible] in a piece of pine upon his [illegible] first place, and in the evening a series of signals were sent up from the new site. [illegible] the eye to the slot during the pyrotechnic display, he drove a nail into a board [illegible] for that purpose directly between himself and the rockets. Hence the direction of the land-tunnel was at once established. The [illegible] is so simple that one feels inclined to [illegible] at it.

From the same crazy lookout one can just discern the white target to the south and east of [illegible], which directly faces another similar [illegible] on the lake shore, establishing the direction of the new lake tunnel, and a complicated [illegible] a line from which to the crib passes along the old tunnel. The two lines run nearly [illegible], and are but a few feet apart.

The first shaft of the land-tunnel will be commenced immediately, on Illinois street, between [illegible] and Dearborn. This is the second from [illegible], a shaft on Chicago avenue being the [illegible] locality, but the Illinois street shaft [illegible] first in point of time. It is [illegible] 10 feet in diameter and 80 [illegible]. The miners will drift in both directions. The next shaft will be on Fifth avenue, between Lake and Randolph streets, and be [illegible] very soon. The next will be near the [illegible] Jackson and Clinton streets. The [illegible] be sunk on Polk street, near Halsted; [illegible] on Waller street; the seventh on Re[illegible] street, between Centre street and [illegible] avenue; the eighth on Nineteenth street, near Blue Island avenue, [illegible] at the pumping-works. The contract for the land-tunnel requires the contractors, [illegible] Brown, to finish their work in 1875. [illegible] McMahon have only 7,000 feet more to [illegible] and will be ready next year. The [illegible] hurry them, however. [illegible] the corner-stones for the pentagonal [illegible] of the new crib arrive, the ceremony of laying them will occur. They are hourly [illegible].

A Large Steamship.

From the New York World, July 22.

Yesterday morning the steamship City of Chester, the latest addition to the Inman fleet, arrived at her dock after eleven days' passage from Liverpool. Her builders were Messrs. J. T. Caird & Co., engineers and iron ship-builders, Greenock. She was built with the intention of outstripping in speed anything yet put on the Atlantic passage, while in size she is the largest vessel hitherto supplied for passage purposes, the Great Eastern excepted. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 450 feet; length between perpendiculars, 430 feet; length of main deck, 426 feet; breadth, moulded, 44 feet; depth amidships to spar deck, 37 feet; burden in tons, 4,156, O. M.; gross register, about 6,000 tons. The steamer is ship-rigged with iron masts. She has three cargo holds, each having steam winches and capstan. There are accommodations for 1,300 emigrants, and sufficient accommodations for 160 first-class passengers. The vessel is fitted up with eight water-tight compartments, and her cargo carrying capacity is about 3,000 tons. She is provided with ten boats, six life-boats, and four cutters. The crew consists of 160 officers and men. Commander, Captain Kennedy. On the passage out between fourteen and fifteen knots per hour was averaged. The propelling power is obtained by compound inverted cylinder engines of 850 N. H. P., the cylinders being 72 and 120 inches in diameter, both jacketed. The length of the piston is five feet and a half, the largest yet applied to the screw-propeller. The boilers are high pressure, with large surface-condensers, and number eight in all.

The Age of the Earth.

The new method of ascertaining the age of the earth, which is a present topic in German scientific circles, attempts to determine approximately the time at which the fiery liquid earthball for the first time covered itself with a solid crust. This is done by means of the difference of the longest and shortest diameter of the earth. According to the calculations of Newton and Huygens this would be 1-578, if the rotation of the earth had always been completed in twenty-four hours, while, in fact it amounts to 1-298, which is equivalent to a rotation time of seventeen hours and sixteen minutes, which must have once been the earth's time of rotation. It is, however, probable, for reasons which need not be gone into here, that at the time the earth was covering itself with a firm crust the time of rotation was already a mean between the original and the present time. That a retardation of the rotation time has taken and is still taking place is now as good as proved, although formerly it was strongly doubted. Of all heavenly bodies, it is the moon whom astronomers know best, and have most exactly calculated from her movements. Now, the co-efficients of the secular acceleration of the moon's course, as found on the one hand from the oldest observations of eclipses, on the other from theory, are at variance, and there are differences which ought not to exist in the calculations of so well observed a body. Agreement can only be obtained when it is supposed that during the 2,000 years which have passed since the Greeks first calculated the eclipses, the rotation of the earth has been retarded 0.01197 seconds. There exists no difficulty about the cause of this retardation, which is perfectly well explained by the tides. From the cipher thus found it is easily calculated how much time will be required to cause a retardation of nearly four hours, and the result is that since the firm crust of the earth formed itself, more than two thousand million of years must have elapsed!

A Beautiful Summer Amusement at St. Anthony's Falls.

Minneapolis Correspondence of the St. Paul Pioneer.

Any one desirous of sliding down-hill in the summer-time may gratify that desire at the falls by a scoot down the apron. How nicely it can be done was illustrated by a couple of tourists, without any "guide," and also by their driver, on Tuesday afternoon.

These gentlemen were much interested in all they saw about the falls, and especially in the torrent of water shooting over St. Anthony's best apron. To obtain a better view, they ventured out upon the dam extending from the platform. About an inch of water runs over this dam, shoots down the apron with great velocity for the distance of 150 feet, until it strikes the timber bed running out level for 20 or 30 feet, and then dashes into a regular whirlpool that froths and foams amongst the rocks. Unfortunately for the tourists, the coffer dam was thickly coated with a green, slimy substance, making one of the most slippery foundations imaginable; and in less time than it takes to tell it, their "feet were gone," and a couple of dark streaks were visible as they went down the slimy apron like a special telegram. Spectators feared they would be dashed upon the rocks and instantly killed, but, luckily, they managed to stop themselves on the timber bed before spoken of, and were promptly rescued. They were sorry-looking subjects, however, covered as they were by the deposit wiped up from the dam and apron, and were "wearing of the green" in the fullest sense of the word.

Their driver subsequently attempted to recover an estray hat from the dam, and, lacking apron-strings, he, too, indulged in an unexpected trip down the inclined plane, was fished up, sponged, and the parties started for St. Paul, feeling that it was not good for them to be here.

They were heard to remark "dam;" but were probably referring to the coffer dam.

A Fair Climber.

A young lady who is doing some climbing in the Catskills, has created a sensation with her Alpenstock, which is branded with the names of several of the Alps, two passes in the Pyrenees, nearly all the Scotch mountains, Mount Washington in New Hampshire, a peak of the Blue Ridge, and several localities in the Rocky Mountains. The stick is nearly covered, and she has earned all the names by actual climbing.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING WE CAN MAKE room for 50 more sale horses; have cash buyers for all grades at reasonable prices, at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY DESIRES TO HIRE A gentle horse, with buggy, for two months, or would buy if a bargain was offered. Address A 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, SIDE-SPRING buggy, nearly new, and harness. Inquire at No. 128 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE-HORSE LUMBER-wagon, nearly new, box 12 feet long, suitable for carpenter or builder. Call at 418 Third-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD HORSES, SINGLE and in pairs, very cheap, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S livery, boarding, and sale stable, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—6-YEAR OLD MARE, SOUND, gentle, warranted; also top-buggy. L. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HORSE CAN TROT IN 3 MINUTES, for $200. Must be sold this week, owner going to leave. M. C. WILBUR, 197 Michigan-av.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 130 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has for sale horses, top-buggies, phaeton, business wagon, one two-seated American phaeton, one six-seated carriage, two close carriages, double and single harness. J. R. B. having sold the premises, no reasonable offer will be refused.

TWO GOOD HORSES AND BUGGY FOR SALE; one black mare that trots in 3:30, cheap; can be seen at 727 West Lake-st.

WANTED—30 BRICK-TEAMS, AT GARD'S STEAM brickyard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.; good wages.

WANTED—TO BUY BUGGY AND HARNESS, new or second-hand, on payments of $20 per month. Address E 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A GOOD HORSE and pay in carpenters' work, or a part cash. Address or call on WILSON, 441 Hubbard-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A GENteel, established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO MEANS business can step into an established retail all cash trade paying $10 to $20 per day. A few hundred dollars and good reference required. Address D, Carrier 38. Full particulars at interview.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $12,000 TO TAKE half interest and the presidency of a manufacturing company, doing a splendid business, well-established in Chicago. Every thing will be shown up to the entire satisfaction of capitalists. Please state where an interview can be had. Address for five days A 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY THE INTEREST of a retiring partner. $3,000 to $6,000 required. Good business established; will bear the strictest investigation. Address S 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 READY-MONEY to invest in an established business, which in one month can be made to pay $150 per month. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—RARE CHANCE—A PARTY with $5,000 in cash can hear of a first-class opportunity to join with the advertiser in a large paying business. None but those having the above amount need apply. Address A 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 IN A LIGHT AND pleasant business paying a good living for two. 276 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURnished front rooms south of Twenty-sixth-st., in a private family, with or without board, on either Wabash or Michigan-avs; must be first-class reference required. Address J. B. NORRIS, 57 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FOUR TO six rooms; location, West Side, between Lake and VanBuren-st., and Western-av. and Halsted-st.; state location and price; no others noticed; man, wife, and child three months old. S. M. BETTS & CO., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 COMFORTABLE rooms for housekeeping, centrally located. Address immediately, with lowest terms, P. O. Box 366, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, 6 OR 7 rooms, or part of a house on West Side, east of Union Park. Reference given. Address E 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART OF house, not less than 6 rooms, in good locality convenient to street-cars, by a small family. Address, stating location and price, T 37, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, 50x140 FEET on Fulton-st., just east of Western-av., south front. Seven (25x125 feet) lots on Dilger-st., between Fulton and Kinzie-sts. and Oakley and Western-avs., at a bargain; also, lots to lease in this locality.
Three lots on Lowe-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st. and east of Halsted. Very low for cash.
25x125 feet on Division-st., between Wells and LaSalle, south front.
Two elegant 2-story and basement brick dwellings and two cottages, northwest corner of Hoyne and Fulton-sts. A good investment for a capitalist.
50x125 on Ada-st., near Fulton, east front.
D. W. MITCHELL, Room No. 1, Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS AND RESIdence property on South Water-st., Washington-st., Wabash-av., Park-av., Lake street, West Washington-st., Milwaukee-av., West Randolph-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., Northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.:
243x600 on northwest corner of Fifty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
300 feet running through to Vincennes-av., 286 feet north of Fifty-first-st., or the Park, on the grand South Park boulevard.
150 feet on Michigan-av. near Forty-ninth-st., very cheap.
75x160 feet on the northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av., very low and on easy terms.
Lots on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood and other streets, very cheap; pavement for Milwaukee-av. paid by the present owner.

FOR SALE—WEST DIVISION.
3 lots on Flournoy-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Price $1,000 each; ½ cash, balance on time.
House and lot on Hubbard-st., between Wood and Lincoln. Price $2,300; $1,000 cash, balance on time.
NORTH DIVISION.
6 lots on Webster-av., between Clybourn-av. and Dominick-st. Price $900 each; ¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
SOUTH DIVISION.
4 lots on State-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth. Price $2,500; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
The above comprise all the lots that are unsold of the several subdivisions sold by us in the above-named locations, and aggregating over 1,000 lots. Apply to F. ARNOLD & CO., Rooms 5 and 6 Greenebaum's Bank Building.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Hanson, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON VERY EASY terms, house and lot 50x170 feet, Michigan-av., commanding an unobstructed view of the lake. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 9 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements, brick barns, etc., cheap and on easy terms. Inquire at 460 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST.—3-STORY FRAME house No. 19 North Sangamon-st.; lot 40x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 32 BUTTERFIELD-ST., WITH lot; this can be had at a great bargain for cash if sold at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25X180, ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Douglas-Place; only $100 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—51X180, ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF Wood; one of the most desirable lots in West Division. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT, WEST WASHINGton-st., 25x80 feet, north front on Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 27x115, NO. 651 Fulton-st. Cottage is nearly new, well built, and this is in every respect a desirable and cheap piece of property. Must be sold immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON TWENTY-SEVENTH street, between Wallace and Hanover sts. Will sell 20 per cent, less than market price, and no extra expenses. Apply to owner, F. T. WHEELER, 107 Lake-st. (up stairs.)

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER JEFFERSON and O'Brien-sts., 87x110 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FRANKLIN-ST., NORTHWEST CORner of Huron, 100x164. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT, 45x110 FEET, ON Harrison-st., between Clinton and Jefferson. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 60 VINCENNES-AV., MARBLE front, 14 rooms; will be sold cheap. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN CHICAGO real estate—We want several parties with sums of $1,000 to $10,000 to join in forming a company to handle it; 100 per cent can be made in a short time. For particulars address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON CAMPBELL Park, only 2¼ miles from the Court House, $80 per foot. Apply at 181 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS ON OAKley-st., near Twelfth. Apply at 181 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SOUTHWESTERN-AV., near Twelfth-st. and Western-av. Apply at 181 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT house just south of Twenty-fifth-st. on Wabash-av. The house is three-story and basement, is in most excellent repair, good barn, with gas and water. Would rent to the right party. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres, good, dry, improved land, ¼ mile from depot, at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $535, cash $100, balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—137 ACRES ADJOINING THE TOWN of Platte, Benzie County, Mich., 20 acres fenced and in good cultivation, balance heavily timbered, houses and good out buildings, tannery, etc., a choice site for grist or saw-mill. For particulars see WISNER & TALLMAND, Room 13, 145 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON MONTHLY PAYments, a house and lot in Englewood or some other suburban town. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE LOT—25 OR 50 FEET, north of Chicago-av. and east of State-st. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LOTS WORTH ABOUT $500 or $600 each. Will pay part cash, balance in staple goods. Address A 13, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOY MISSING—JOHN NILSON, 12 YEARS OLD; left home last Sunday; he wore black jacket and pants, dark calico shirt, a green cloth hat, no vest. Parties being able to give any information will do a great favor to his sorrowing parent, PETER NILSON, 67 Bismarck-st.

FOUND—ONE LIGHT BAY HORSE, ABOUT 6 years old; will weigh about 1,100 pounds. Owner will call at 1204 State-st., prove property and pay charges for trouble and keeping.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS, SOMEWHERE BEtween 155 LaSalle-st. and No. 15 South Canal. Any one finding them return to 155 LaSalle-st. and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A LARGE YELLOW ENVELOPE, CONtaining memorandums, of importance only to the owner; was left on the steps of building 164 East Randolph-st., July 24. The person finding the same will be paid for his trouble if he will call at Room 9, Nixon's Building, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING CHECK payable to order, for about $63, and a commutation ticket on Milwaukee Division N. W. R. R.; $5 reward will be paid for returning it, with contents, to Babcock Manufacturing Co., corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A SORREL horse and open buggy, black body and red running gear. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same 229 West Madison-st.

LOST—AN OPEN LETTER, DIRECTED TO FRED Lathrop, Secretary, 526 Washington-st. If the person who picked it up will return to 14 Nixon Building he will be suitably rewarded. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JULY 22, BETWEEN 7 AND 8 o'clock in the morning, 6 beer faucets and 3 large vents, on Jefferson-st., between Randolph and Jackson. The finder will be paid well for leaving the same at 195 West Jackson-st., corner Halsted.

LOST—A GOLD MASONIC KEY-STONE MARKED A. G. Courson. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 209 East Kinzie-st.

LOST—A BOOK CONTAINING LEGAL PAPERS and bills. The finder will please leave it at 63 North Clark-st., Room 4, and be rewarded.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY ARE making $10 to $15 a day, some as high as $20 to $30, selling our great universal household article; 50-cent samples to country free. Early application for desirable territory necessary. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Northwest, to canvass for "A Trip Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaway." Agents report lists of from five to twenty daily orders, and that to show is to sell it. For terms and territory, address C. S. BURROWS, 159 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

SIX GOOD AGENTS WANTED AT 309 STATE-ST., to-morrow, 8 and 9 A. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM MY INCLOSED grounds at Norwood Park, on the night of the 22d instant, a black horse about 15½ hands high, with full mane and tail. The letter F branded on his left shoulder, and the marks of a rowel on his right shoulder. A little white on his head, where the bridle rests. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery. JAMES E. TYLER, 125 Dearborn-st.

STRAYED—ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 23, FROM 575 West Adams-st., a small red Durham cow. $5 reward for information of the same.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON JULY 23, 1873, RED cow with white stripe over fore shoulder, white spot on head; milks from three teats; has large spreading horns. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving word at the west corner Twenty-ninth and Hanover-sts.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN, JULY 17, FROM H. LEVERNER, East Northfield, one gray mare and a dark chestnut horse, white on front feet to ankle, scar on right front leg, white hind foot, star in forehead; $25 reward will be given for their return.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER ARCHER-ROAD AND Western-av., Tuesday afternoon, a light chestnut horse, weight 1,100 pounds; $20 reward paid on returning him to JOHN McCAFFERY, above premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x152 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.
This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.
Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.
The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 12 rooms, worth from $1,000 to $10,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO IMPROVE can buy the best lots in Hinsdale, on five years at 8 per cent, and 10 years at 10 per cent, and the lot guaranteed to double in value within five years or no pay. Money loaned for improvement. Inquire of the owner at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—WE ARE ABLE TO SUPPLY A FEW more good lots at Norwood Park for $175, on the following easy terms: $10 down, and $5 a month. Call early, they are being rapidly taken. WILSON, PIERCE & CO., Room 6, 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—VERY DEsirable residence lots, from $500 to $2,000, centrally located to the depot, school, church, and stores. Liberal arrangements offered to parties who will build. Come and see the property free of expense. SAML. POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of Evanston property on easy terms. Building lots; prices from $5 to $100 per foot; and also houses to rent. City Office: 133 Monroe-st., Room 2, Kent's Building, Chicago, from 8 to 11 a. m. Home Office: Evanston, Ill. J. R. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED city property, 5 acre blocks in Nelson's Addition to Washington Heights. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—A DEsirable dwelling house of 8 rooms, and a good cellar, for sale at Ravenswood; lot 142x152 feet on a choice corner. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 OR 75 FEET OF A CHOICE CORNER in Ravenswood for sale cheap for cash. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD NEW HOUSES AT MAYwood, with large lots; would rent one of them. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN IN FIVE lots, near Central Park, will be given a man with $2,000 to $2,500 cash. Call and see PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, WITH large lot, at Kensington Heights, on monthly or yearly payments at a bargain. COSSITT & LAY, 102 and 104 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—IF YOU WISH TO buy a home in this popular suburb call and see us. We have something in our list to suit you at from $2,000 to $8,000. LEWIS, BROOKS & KENT, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ACRES OR HALF acres in Linden Grove subdivision at a bargain. LEWIS, BROOKS & KENT, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, A NEW CONVENiently constructed two-story dwelling house, with laundry and bath-rooms, supplied with hot and cold water; five blocks from depot and three from the Episcopal Church. Price moderate. Address L. KISTLER, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—WE FURNISH MONEY AND BUILD houses to order on our lots at Englewood; 200 houses erected this season. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PLACES AT HYDE Park, Kenwood, and Oakland, from $5,000 to $40,000. One offered at a great bargain, near Oakland Station, easy terms. One at Hyde Park near depot at $5,500, $1,000 cash.
Fine building sites at Egandale, south of Fifty-first-st. and east of and overlooking South Park and boulevard.
Lots on principal streets at Hyde Park, Forty-seventh-st., and Oakland, and South Side, Chicago.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOUSES AND VACANT lots near depot, church and school; paved streets. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPerty, improved and vacant. Those seeking homes should visit this beautiful suburb. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON HUMBOLDT PARK, ON Augusta-st., $22 per foot; 100 feet on State, north of Seventieth-st., at $20 per foot; 50 feet on State, near Forty-fifth-st.; 50 feet on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove, $115 per foot; 42 feet on Oakwood boulevard, $120 per foot, besides other choice property, at a bargain by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—120 ACRES OF choice suburban property only 8 miles from Chicago; all under cultivation; in the finest locality in Cook County; owner will guarantee the Northern Pacific Railroad will be built through it inside of two years. Improvements worth $8,000. Price $150 per acre; $2,500 cash, balance in 5 years at 8 per cent; will exchange for improved city property. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL AT SOUTH EVANSton, a large two-story frame house, in complete order, newly painted, etc., with lot 50x150, and a large barn, for $3,000. Rich soil, sewer to the lake, large trees, and sidewalks all laid. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—THE MOST ENterprising suburb around Chicago; beautiful new houses and large lots, close to station and Normal School; small payments down, and monthly payments. Save your rent. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—80 ACRES well located and beautiful land adjoining the finest improvements, all subdivided; small cash payment. Lots released as sold; a grand chance for an active man. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, WHERE there is good sewerage, wide streets, sidewalks, beautiful lake, good society, schools, colleges, churches, and where you can have both gas and water, fine houses from 8 to 12 rooms each, either brick or wood, on very easy terms. This is, without doubt, the finest suburb around Chicago, has more advantages every way, and is improving faster. Call and go with us any day and make your selection either of a lot or a house and lot. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES (NEW), NEAR LINcoln Park, one block from cars, ten rooms, both hot and cold water, etc.; good brick barns. Inquire at 697 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CALDWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME-HOUSE NO. 61 ELLIS-av. $40 per month. Inquire at the house, or of J. B. JOHNSON, 30 and 32 Lake-st.

TO RENT—286 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Rush—Two-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms. All or part of furniture and carpets for sale at a bargain.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME COTTAGE NO. 1194 Indiana-av., 8 rooms besides pantry, store-room, closets and water closet; fine location and reasonable rent. Apply on premises or to H. W. DUDLEY, 48 and 50 South Water-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF COTTAGE HOUSE on Wood-st., half block from Madison; 5 cozy rooms; gas and water; cooking-stove in kitchen, and hot-water, boiler and pipes. A delightful place for small family. Price, $20 per month. Apply at 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS AND 4 CLOSETS; good order; Hoyne and Carroll-sts. IVES & ROBINSON, Clark and Washington-sts., Room 12.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS; NEW HOUSE; 265 HENRY-st.; water in the yard.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE; GOOD LOCATION; two blocks west of Madison-st. bridge; $45 a month; furniture for sale if wanted. Address S 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WELL FURnished. Ten rooms on Thirty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove. Address Q 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—114 ABERDEEN-ST., 10 ROOMS, MODern improvements, good barn; upper and lower rooms in rear of 45 South Green-st. For terms call at 618 Monroe.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF NO. 68 HONORE-ST., six rooms and closets, coal-bin and water-closet in house. Inquire at 74 Honore-st., or address Q 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRAN NEW BUILDING 631 Burnside-st., good location, water, and gas; rent low.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, SOUTH Side, and central. S. S. JONES, Room 24, southeast corner of Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—74 EGAN-AV., 7 GOOD ROOMS, FOR $25, filled with boarders. Lease will be given if $40 worth of furniture will be bought.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, W. WASHINGTON-ST. Full of boarders. Rent free to next May. Furniture dirt cheap; easy terms. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, CLOSETS, water, etc; rent $20. Apply on premises, 562 West Erie-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 738 MADISON-ST., CORNER of Lincoln, 4 or 6 rooms, pantry, closets, and bath room; renovated; choice location. Inquire at store.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROGERS' PARK, STORY AND a half cottage, 7 rooms, hard and soft water, one block from depot. Apply to W. GIBSON, 222 Centre-av.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 25 minutes from Wells-st., hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one or two persons, with gas and closet. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS overlooking the Lake and Exposition grounds. Transients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom and large closet, to two gentlemen; $18 per month, at 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—379 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished room, reasonable.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM IN PRIVATE house, with gas, closet, etc., with or without board. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM great Exposition Building—Large rooms, stores, and basements, very cheap. C. L. JENKS, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE BRICK STORE NO. 119 WEST Washington-st., 21x26 feet in size, is next door to first-class butcher's shop. A good stand for a grocery. Rent low. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A STORE AND HOUSE ON ERIE-ST., suitable for a saloon and boarding-house. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—157 DEARBORN STREET—A good location for paint shop, oyster depot, etc. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 East Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 16X26 ENGINE, ONE 11X20; NEW work. Several new tubular boilers. Also, 5 second-hand engines, various sizes. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1497.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, with board.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON DINing-rooms; very desirable rooms, handsomely furnished. Also day board.

497 WABASH AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO rent, with or without board. Would prefer giving breakfast and tea.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth-st.—A first-rate place to board; good table, modern improvements, cheerful society, and every hotel and home comfort, with surprisingly low prices.

532 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR suite, with closets, hot and cold water, etc., furnished, or unfurnished, to rent; also other desirable rooms, single or double.

850 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front rooms to rent, with board.

903 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished alcove rooms to rent, with or without board, in a private family.

959 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Splendid second-story front room, with alcove, furnished, with board.

1070 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished front parlor bed-room and one well-furnished room, very desirable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; superior table, every home comfort, and moderate terms.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHed front rooms, with large closet attached; also large front parlor, carpeted; with or without board.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF Twenty-sixth-st.—First-class board, with rooms in elegantly-furnished house; private family; no mosquitoes.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can find large, pleasant, nicely-furnished rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM FURNISHed, with board, for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen; also, a single room.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A pleasant front parlor, with all the modern improvements; also a nicely furnished side room, with board.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARDING AND lodging for gent and wife and single gents, at $5 to $6.50 per week; new brick building.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DEsirable accommodations for one married couple, two young gents, and one young gent to room with another. Terms moderate; house, table, location, and surroundings unusually inviting, and only one block from Madison-st. cars.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT well-furnished second-story front room, suitable for two persons. Board desirable; house modern and near centre of business.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE, AIRY front room, on first floor, to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms, with first-class board in a private family. One block from Madison-st. cars.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD WITH suite front room, large closet; single room and closet. Modern improvements, private family.

WANTED—A NICE SET OF PARLOR AND BEDroom furniture, in exchange for first-class board on the West Side. Address J 68, Tribune office.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—GOOD FURNISHED rooms with board.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED double and single rooms, with board, for gentlemen.

Hotels.

EVERETT HOUSE—218 TO 228 WEST MADISON-ST. corner Peoria. A. Bushee, proprietor. Board per week, $8 to $12; day board, $6. Best restaurant on West Side connected with the house.

Country.

SUMMER BOARD AT OCONOMOWOC—A FEW vacant rooms at the La Belle House; the most delightful summer resort in the West. Address GEO. W. FAY, Oconomowoc, Wis.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD SINGLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board for gentleman, wife, and child; must be south of Sixteenth-st. Address, with particulars and reference, V 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR gentleman, wife and two children; prefer being south of Eighteenth-st. Address, with particulars and reference, U 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES WITH SOME private family, where there are no other boarders. Plain fare at a reasonable rate. Address A 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD ROOMS, with board, for a family of four adults. No furniture required except carpets. Private family preferred. Best of references given and required. Address A 14, Tribune office, stating terms, etc.

BOARD—PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen, wife, and three children, youngest three years, and nurse, on South Side. Address A 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM, BY A LADY, whose husband is out of town, in a private family; must not exceed $13 per week. Address F S, Gault House.

BOARD—A COUPLE WOULD LIKE THREE rooms and board for three little girls and nurse girl. Distance no objection. Give location and address A 65, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW COPY (TWO VOLS.) OF SHARSWOOD'S "Blackstone" for sale, cheap; also, a fine box of draughting instruments. E. C. SMITH, No. 6 State-st.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!—F. SPITZER'S ASTHMA Powder, a safe, sure and effectual remedy in all cases of Spasmodic Asthma, and will at all times afford relief in ten to twenty minutes. Price per box $1.75. Manufactured and sold by FRANK SPITZER, German Teacher, 202 Blackhawk-st., North Side, Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

BOAT SAILING—PARTIES TAKEN OUT BY THE hour or day. Call or address BOATMAN, 689 State-st., corner Fourteenth-st.

BUY THE NOVELTY FLY TRAP AND DESTROYer—selling off at 109 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to F. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

PATENTS PROCURED AND SOLD BY D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors, 125 South Clark-st., Rooms 72 to 76, and 48 to 52.

THE REAL ESTATE FIRM OF PERLEY & GODfrey is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Perley having purchased an interest in "The Sinclair & Atkins Co." EDWARD R. PERLEY & CHAS. E. GODFREY, Chicago, July 23, 1873.

WANTED—BY A LIVE MAN OF 10 YEARS' BUSIness experience, a position with a first-class house where their attention to business and a moderate amount of capital will secure an interest. Address with particulars J T S, P. O. Box 246, Fair Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC AGENTS, TO sell in the city, an article on which $5 per day can be made easily. Apply between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. today at Room 18, Anderson's European Hotel.

WANTED—TUBS—TO BUY, A FEW SECOND hand brewers' or distillers' tubs, from 20 to 50 barrel each. Address J 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FIRST-CLASS SET maps for real estate office. Address T 83, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—3 STORES AND ONE HOUSE ON West Van Buren-st., for acre property; also a fine brick house on Leavitt-st., to exchange for inside vacant lots; also good lots at Highland Park to exchange for good horse; also vacant lots to exchange for houses and lots. Also,

FOR SALE.

A fine, 3-story brick house on Willard-place for sale cheap; also lots at Cornell for sale cheap. Come and see us. Houses and lots in all parts of the city for sale. S. W. SEA & CO., 157 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE FINE NEW COTTAGES and lots at South Englewood for other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN PROPerty for either first or second-hand furniture sufficient to furnish a ten-room house. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, A PIANO, furniture, horse, and chaise, etc. Will rent large two-room office to purchaser. Good location for merchant tailor, homeopath doctor, or real estate office. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 828 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD STEAM FLOURING-mill for any kind of merchandise or real estate. Must be sold now. Call on or address R, 265 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$27,000 OR LESS—FIRST-MORTGAGE notes due 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. Will make liberal discount. C. W. RIGDON, 148 Dearborn.

I WANT $17,000 CASH, FOR WHICH I WILL SELL three good new houses and lots in Evanston, at the head of College-av. These houses are beautifully located, and are worth $30,000, and the rent of them will pay interest on that amount, and the ground upon which they stand has risen in value at least 25 per cent per annum for the last five years. This is a splendid opportunity for investment in the best suburb in the State. Call at Room 2, 133 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at any hour at my office in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

I WANT $15,000 FOR THREE YEARS ON IMPROVed suburban real estate, worth $48,000, at 10 per cent and 5 commission. Address A 21, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—21 REAPER BLOCK, NORTHeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED LOTS. L. H. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS ON first-class city property at 9 per cent. Also purchase money notes, about a year to run. A. S. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$20,000 TO $25,000—A WELL-ESTABLISHED house in this city desires the above amount in their business (first-class), for six months, on good security, and will give employment or interest to the owner. Address K 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALL THE LUMBER, CHAIRS, GAS and other fixtures, gas-pipe, large heating furnace; also bar and fixtures now in Nixon's Amphitheatre, Clinton-st., the same to be removed immediately. Inquire on the premises. GEO. S. POWERS, Attorney.

FOR SALE—FOR HALF-PRICE, RUBBER AND leather belting and hose, goods new and first-class. Inquire at 280 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE SALOON ICE-box. Inquire at LESTER & UPDIKE'S warehouse, corner Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRUG SALESMAN—AN EXPERIenced salesman to represent a manufacturing house in the West and Northwest. Address Lock Box 1149, Cincinnati, O., with reference, stating salary expected.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; ONE acquainted with the grocery business, who has served his time in England, Scotland, or Ireland. Address F 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN WHOLESALE GROCERY OFFICE, a young man to do office work, and who will consider information received as principal compensation. Address, in own hand writing, giving age, A 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN EXperienced bookkeeper. Address Z 52, Tribune office, stating references and terms.

Trades.

WANTED—25 BRICKLAYERS AND LABORERS, on Boone-av., between Vincennes-av. and Grand Boulevard. Apply to RICHARD WEBB.

WANTED—BUILDERS—TO FURNISH MATERIAL and build 10 houses, and take half cash and half purchase-money mortgage, or real estate at cash value. Address or inquire at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ELECTROTYPE FINisher. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR A STONE-YARD (non-union). A good chance for the right man. Address, stating where last employed, and salary expected, S 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOUR GOOD ACtive carpenters to go to Evanston to work on a first-class house; to such men I will sell Evanston real estate at cash figures, and give steady employment and fair wages for the season, and pay half cash every Saturday night, and the other half turn towards the purchase money. Call at Room 2, 133 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—4 GOOD ENGINEERS IMMEDIATELY. Apply to DECKER & BATES, 233 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO RUN SCROLL saw, shaper and moulding machine. Phoenix Planing Mills, corner Sangamon and Carroll.

WANTED—A GERMAN BUTCHER BOY, 16 TO 18 years old (Low German preferred), at 382 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A BOOT AND SHOE shop. 166 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHEET METAL SPINNER, at 41 and 43 Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands putting together sash, doors, and blinds at the machinery. Apply at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S, 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS LATHers, early this morning, at 1 and 4 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF 2 horses, 2 cows, and keep the yard in order; Swede preferred. Apply at 171 South Paulina-st., near Van Buren.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAYES, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. E. HAYES, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—700 LABORERS AND CHOPPERS FOR Wisconsin, 10 teamsters and 500 for Station work. All Company, no contractors, and no money required for fare. Apply at office 302 East Randolph-st. C. W. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—THREE MEN FOR LIGHT WORK, salesmen, tunnel, saw mill and farm hands. Wages $2.40. 275 East Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana; wages $2; free fare. Also saw-mill hands, farm hands, etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 301 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS TO LEAVE to-day for Wisconsin and Illinois; company work and entirely free fare. Apply at 294 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW.

WANTED—25 SAW-MILL HANDS TO GO ON TO-day; 100 railroad laborers for Wisconsin, $2.25 and $2.40 per day; 50 gravel train men for Illinois; no charges in office; farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A PLEASANT, LIGHT business for a few good, active men; $30 to $40 a week easily cleared. McINTYRE & CO., Room 3, 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 50 GOOD LABORERS FOR corporation work in Michigan; free fare. Be hurry up and bring your baggage. 13 South Canal-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD BRICKLAYERS, WAGES $3.50 per day. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. SNELL & SPERBECK.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN AND 25 FOR STAtion work, to go out with the Superintendent tonight; high pay; no money required for fare or office. 69 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH CAPItal to engage in a legitimate manufacturing business. For particulars inquire of COOK, COBURN & CO., corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURance agent, to act as special agent in Northern Illinois; none other need apply; good references will be required. Call at Room 1, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitors; work easy, and good salary. Address, for three days, E 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE salesmen, immediately, for traveling. Apply Friday and Saturday, to G. S. RICHARDSON & CO., 128 and 130 Franklin-st.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE CANVASSERS FOR advertisements. Good man wanted. Address E 99 Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR WISCONsin or Minnesota with $200, to sell an article realizing quick sales and large profits. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SOLICIT advertising for Schooley's Price List. Call at 180 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN, HAYING AND HARVESTing; those that can bind and stock grain. None but good hands for the business need apply. Call to-day at No. 158 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE CANVASSERS TO SELL our goods; can make $25 per week clear. A. M. RICHARDSON, 149 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE MEN TO CALL ON or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 34 North Canal-st. Business light and big pay.

WANTED—AT ROOM 8, 150 DEARBORN-ST., gentlemen to earn $75 per week. Business in country towns. J. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AMERICAN LADY, MIDDLE-AGED, to do general housework; one that is not afraid to work for good wages. Also, one that can make good butter and cheese for the country. Call at No. 125 South Desplaines-st. to-day.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; one that can give good references. Apply at 46 and 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 714 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three adults. Apply immediately at 184 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN COME WELL recommended, none else need apply, to take charge of kitchen, washing, and ironing in private family. Address V 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CHRISTIAN SWEDE OR Norwegian girl to do general housework; none but a first-class girl wanted. Apply at 1001 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, CHAMBERmaid, and dining-room girls, immediately, at 376 West Randolph-st. I want first-class girls; none other need apply.

WANTED—AT OAK PARK, 20 MINUTES WEST of Wells-st. depot, a Protestant girl to do general housework; family medium; wages satisfactory. A woman who desires a home preferred. No one need apply who is unwilling to go out of the city. Call upon J. E. ROY, 107 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 723 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOLLAND OR GERMAN girl for housework in a small family at 488 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; ALSO, A good nurse girl. Apply at 147 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family; wages $4. Inquire at 974 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer to go to Hyde Park. Small family. Apply to S. B. JENKINS, 107 State-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GIRLS TO DO DINing-room work and cleaning, at the City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN AND SECOND girl; Scandinavian preferred. Good wages. Call at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO ASSIST IN THE CARE of children and in housekeeping duties. No kitchen work. Apply at 673 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR SECOND work and wait on table. 322 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 480 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT 78 WEST ADAMS-ST., TO DO general housework.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family three; references required. Call at 1126 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND A smart dining-room girl at 13 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. GOOD wages. Inquire at 718 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—WASHERS AND IRONERS, IMMEdiately, at the BURDICK HOUSE, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AND washers; come prepared to work; at Hawthorn's Laundry, 167 East Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY BETWEEN THE AGE of 18 and 25 years old, to travel with an invalid; she must be good-looking. Address A 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell my rubber goods for ladies. Only small capital required to clear $15 to $20 a week. MRS. PALMER, 32 West Lake-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A LADY OF BUSINESS CAPABILIties, with a few hundred dollars capital, to take charge of a good paying business. References given. For particulars address K 10, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESter, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to E. L. BROWN, ESQ., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A newspaper, by a young man who has had experience and is competent to act as bookkeeper, advertising or mail clerk. A 1 references. Address E 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FAITHFUL, COMPEtent young man, from New England, wants a position in a real estate or commission office. Address E 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN who has graduated at a German University, either in a commercial or manufacturing business. Best of references given. Please address E, 46 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 years, who has had four years experience and is a first-class marker and shipper; can come well recommended from last employer. Address C. M., care carrier No. 1.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; HAS worked 9 years in Chicago. Address S 69, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOREMAN WHO was employed for several years in a wholesale boys' clothing business in the East. Makes every kind of new pattern and has a long experience. Inquire at FRIEDRICH & BENDERS, corner of South Water and Clark-sts.; saloon.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—IN A JOB or book office. Address E 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON AN ENGINEER CORPS or with one of the city civil engineers, by a young man of two years' experience. Can use level and transit. Would take rod or chain. Recommendations furnished. Address Q 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER WHO is single, has the highest references for character and ability; obtained the first premium for forced grapes, flowers, and the nicest vegetables. Address A 11, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence in a hotel storeroom, or in any capacity around a hotel or grain warehouse; not afraid of hard work. Address A 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Good references. Apply at 113 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Swedish girls (sisters). One to do cooking and one to do second work. Call at 65 Wesson-st. G. W. PETTERSON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in first-class family, to take care of a child and assist in sewing. South Side. Address, F. 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A small family, to do housework. Call at No. 168 Curtis-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOman as cook, or to do general housework. Apply at 219 W. Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL in a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Apply for two days at 226 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RELIABLE girl to do second work in a respectable private family. Apply on Friday at 136 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS, Protestants; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do second work. Good reference. Apply 131 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT WOMAN as first-class cook, meat or pastry, in boarding house or small hotel. Call 132 Wentworth-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A young German lady, who is able to teach German, English or music; would accept a position in a private family as housekeeper, for which she is fully competent; best references given. Address G. L., box 2,395, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at 110 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl, to do dining-room or chamber work. Please call for 3 days, at 352 Third-av., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts., upstairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; would be willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address F 97, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as wet nurse. Address E, 20 Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEment, as housekeeper or traveling companion; best of references given and required. Address C H, Janesville, Wis., Box 92.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper, or as companion, or nurse to an invalid; competent to fill either position. Address E 16, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WATER-MILL, WITH DWELLING-HOUSE and 12 acres of land for sale cheap. The mill building is of stone, 3 stories high, two run of burrs, a solid stone dam, water the year round, one mile from railroad station; now doing a good business. Will trade for a stock of merchandise. Address GEORGE H. WINN, Wheatland, Iowa.

A GOOD-PAYING DRUG STORE IN A GOOD LOcality for sale; will take improved property in part payment. Address E 18, Tribune office.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE AN ESTABlished millinery and mantua-making business, as the party has other business that takes her undivided attention. A small capital required. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well established business. For further information and particulars address J. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 202 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A SALOON FOR SALE—AT 76 BLUE ISLAND-AV. Inquire at the place.

A CLERK WHO CAN LOAN HIS EMPLOYER $2,500, and is capable of taking charge of an office business. I will pay a salary of $2,500 per annum, and give good security for the loan. Address A 18, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR sale, with good custom trade. Will take part cash and part real estate. Apply to G. WOODMAN, Room 4, Morrison Block, corner Madison and Clark-sts.

A WELL ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE OFFERED on easy terms, part cash; also a store to exchange for improved property in the city; druggists in city and country supplied with clerks. McPHERSON & CO., 129 Washington-st.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

AN EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE STOCK OF $25,000 and the good will of a well established and profitable business in a large city in Central Illinois for sale. For particulars and reasons for selling address H H, Tribune office, appointing an interview.

BILLIARD HALL AT 134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. for sale cheap.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured; good legitimate business openings on hand requiring $250 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well-established business in Elgin; will pay $2,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 883, Elgin, Ill.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS ON HAND, REquiring from $200 to $30,000. Partners procured. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

ICE CREAM, SODA WATER AND CONFECTIONery for sale, cheap for cash; call and investigate. 274 West Madison-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF ONE OF THE BEST central business locations on the South Side for sale; two years' lease; low rent; fixtures worth $800. Apply soon to J. B. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 76 South Dearborn-st.

LEASE AND PART OF FURNITURE OF A HOTEL doing a business of $20,000 per year for sale. For particulars apply, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., at Room 6, second floor, 217 West Madison-st.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED BILLIARD HALLS and drinking saloons in the city for sale or exchange for real estate; must be sold this week; good reasons for selling. Address E 17, Tribune office.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE WITH 22 BEDS for sale; reason for selling, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

THE LARGEST BEER HALL, CENTRALLY LOCATed on the South Side, for sale; daily receipts, $100 to $150; $2,500 cash required. No one need apply unless this amount can be furnished. Reason for selling and all particulars furnished by R. J. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 76 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN, WITH SMALL CASH capital, can find a good chance for profitable investment, in city or country, by calling at 25 West Lake-st., Room 8.

$300 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a good cigar store; good locality; rent $30; large room in connection suitable for manufacturing. Inquire at 136 South Halsted-st.

$700—A CENTRALLY LOCATED LAGER-BEER saloon on the South Side for sale; daily cash receipts from $50 to $75. Satisfactory reason given for selling.

$350—A barber-shop, none better located, on the West Side (four chairs); first-class custom trade; rent very low. R. J. NOCKIN, 76 South Dearborn-st.

$30,000 REQUIRED IN A MANUFACTURING business, for which I will give good real estate security and guaranteed $50,000 a year. A rare chance to the right party. For particulars address Q 46, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A RICH, CLEAR, AND BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD piano-forte, made by Stodart, New York City; in perfect condition, with stool and cover; price, $175; worth double the money. No. 7 Eighteenth-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. It will pay you to call at 251 Park-av. and examine the pianos that I am selling for $275; the same that are usually sold for $550; one good toned upright second-hand for only $150; one Esty organ to rent for $5, or for sale for $100.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired at the Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRING promptly attended to, at 239 East Randolph-st., by JOHN PRESTON.

WANTED—FOR A SHORT PERIOD, TO EXchange musical tuition for board by an experienced lady teacher. Address T 65, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE IN complete order for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singers, at half the usual price. 289 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE GROVER & BAKER shuttle-stitch family sewing machines, No. 6, in perfect order, cost $68; price $35. 7 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 134 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented, all easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Pigeon-Shooting at Dexter Park Yesterday.

Racing at Saratoga, Detroit, and Oshkosh.

The Toledo Regatta.

THE TRIGGER.

AS IT WAS PULLED AT DEXTER PARK, YESTERDAY.

The pleasant annual reunions of the Prairie Shooting-Club, which had been temporarily suspended since the great fire, were resumed at Dexter Park yesterday. A large number of gentlemen, many of whom were invited guests representing the Kennicott Club, and all of whom comprised the crack amateur shots of the city, spent the day on the ground, and braved the perils of an intensely hot sun to indulge in their favorite sport. The forenoon hours were spent in private tests of marksmanship, the only stake being the cost of the birds. The latter were furnished by Mr. William Wachter, a noted handler of pigeons, and gave entire satisfaction. About 1 o'clock Mr. "Hank" Milligan came along with his gun and cartridge-bag, and immediately assumed the management of affairs. Under his experienced guidance, the private ground-trap shooting was rapidly disposed of, and preparations made for the Club shoot and the match between the sporting reporters of The Tribune and Times and the editor of the *Western Sporting Gazette*. Meanwhile, a plentiful lunch, spread in the upper story of the Club-house, was not forgotten, the pilgrimages thereto being frequent and the pilgrims numerous. When the edibles had all been disposed of,

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE DAY

was announced, and two of the most remarkable shooters that ever handled a double-barreled shot-gun responded to the urgent calls of the spectators by appearing at the score without their coats. They proved to be the sporting reporters above mentioned. But where was he of the *Sporting Gazette*? He talked a great deal about his skill when the match was made, and actually impressed some people with the idea that he could shoot a gun; but why was he not present at the critical moment? The audience noticed his absence immediately, and relieved their feelings with a sarcastic laugh. A few denounced him as a coward, and when it was discovered that he hadn't deposited the forfeit agreed upon, a general movement was made upon the teams, the intention of the outraged sportsmen being to visit his office and bring him to the park, maimed or whole. They were deterred with the utmost difficulty, and the match progressed. It is needless to detail the points of it. The public know full well that The Tribune stands head and shoulders above the *Times* in everything, and in the matter of pigeon-shooting, especially no comparison can be drawn between them. Five birds were shot at, from plunge-traps, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. The reporter of this paper had the worst possible luck with his birds. Old shooters said they never saw such wild and vicious flyers, but they all suffered for their bad behavior, we notice. Every one of them was killed. It will be seen below that the reporter's score lacks one of being "clean." The reason of this was that he did not want to beat the *Times* man too badly, and allowed the last bird to get within a few yards of the boundary line before he shot at it. Though killed, it fell a few yards outside, and was accordingly lost. The *Times* reporter's exhibition of skill was sickening in the extreme. His birds flew easily and in a direct line for him, but he missed all of them, and, to add to his misfortunes, was twice knocked down by the recoil of the gun. The most intense merriment reigned while he was blazing away. Following is the score:

Tribune reporter	1 1 1 1 *0—4
Times reporter	0 0 0 0 0—0

*Fell dead out of bounds.

THE CLUB SHOOT

was next in order. There were fifteen on a side, and each man shot at ten birds from plunge traps. With a few exceptions, the shooting was remarkably good, three killing 10 straight; five, 9; and seven, 8. The winning party had a bare majority of one bird to crow over, as the following score will show:

Johnson	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Elston	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Washington	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
Kinney	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Cook	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Clancey	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Bates	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Edwards	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
Williams	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—6
M. Milligan	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—4
Brice	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Farnsworth	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—5
Butler	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
Curtis	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
Wilmarth	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—6
Total	112
Silsby	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
W. F. Milligan	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—6
W. Price	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Eggleston	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
McDowall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Orndorff	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—7
A. Price	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Kennison	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—4
Perry	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Hogle	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Walker	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—7
Lee	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
White	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Coverdale	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—7
Kern	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Total	111

THE CLOSING MATCH

was between five members of the Prairie and five of the Kennicott Club, and proved to be close and exciting. It was all the more enjoyable because it was altogether friendly. Five single and three double rises were to be shot at by each man, but before the doubles were gone through with the birds gave out, leaving the score even as to the number missed on each side, but the Kennicotts were two ahead on the number killed, they being a shot in advance. The score on single rises was a tie. The total score was:

KENNICOTTS.

	Singles.	Doubles.
Bates	1 1 1 1 1—5	10 11 01—4
Eggleston	1 1 1 1 1—5	01 01 11—4
Kinney	1 1 0 1 0—3	01 11 10—4
W. Price	1 1 1 0 0—3	11 10 11—5
Alex Price	1 0 0 1 0—2	10 11

PRAIRIES.

	Singles.	Doubles.
Silsby	0 1 1 1 1—4	11 00 11—4
Johnson	1 0* 1 1 1—4	10 11 11—5
Oston	1 1 1 1 0—4	11 10 01—4
Kern	1 0 1 1 0—3	00 10
Hogle	0 0 1 1 1—3	11 11

*Fell out of bounds.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—Fine weather, a good track, and a large audience characterize the opening to-day of the meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association. The first race, for the Travers stakes, one and three-quarter miles, for 3-year-olds, created intense excitement. There were seventy-nine nominations, of which the following started: Merodac, Count D'Orsay, Springbok, Tom Bowling, Fellowcraft, McCormick, Waverly, and Free Lance. Just previous to the race, pools were sold: Bowling, $300; Springbok, $270; Count D'Orsay, $120; Merodac, $40; field, $80. Great difficulty was experienced in effecting a start. Count D'Orsay did not get away when the flag fell, and was out of the race from the start. Bowling won. Springbok ran lapping him for the greater part of the race, but threw his rider at the furlong pole on the home stretch. Time, 3:09¼. After the race a claim of foul riding was made against Tom Bowling's jockey, it being asserted that he rode over Springbok, cutting his left fore leg. The judges, after a prolonged consultation, decided against the appeal, and gave the race to Bowling, with Waverly second, and Merodac third.

The second race was for sweepstake, all ages, $50 entrance, p. p., with $800 added, one mile and a quarter. Joe Daniels, Wizard, Strachino, and Ortolan started. Strachino won, with Joe Daniels second. Time, 2:11¼.

The third race, for the *Flash* stakes, 2-year-olds, was won by Regardless. Time, 50½; distance, half a mile.

The injury to Springbok is slight.

The *Tribune* furnishes the following: The first mile was run by Bowling in 1:44. How the accident to Springbok was caused could not be clearly ascertained, some maintaining that Swim had ridden Springbok foul by striking into him and knocking him over, while others asserted that, as Tom Bowling was in the lead and had the inside, such could not possibly be the case, but that the mishap was caused by Roe, who tried to take the inside rails from Tom Bowling when behind him, and had been knocked over in consequence. Springbok had his near fore pastern deeply cut, though how it was done none could say. McDaniel intended to start Bassett in the sweepstakes race, but, in consequence of the accident to Roe in the first race, he had no one to ride him, for he would not trust him to a strange jocky, Roe having ridden him in all his races throughout his career.

The *Herald* gives the following account of the racing for the Travers stakes at Saratoga to-day: The horses had a very good send-off, McCormack getting the best of it, Springbok second; Meredac third, Tom Bowling fourth, Fellowcraft fifth, Catesby sixth, Count Dorsay standing still at the post, and not making a move till all the others were three hundred yards away. Tom Bowling outran all the colts up the shute, and, as he turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, he led two lengths, McCormack second, Meredac third, Springbok fourth, Fellowcraft fifth, and Waverly sixth. Count Dorsay was pulled up by order of his trainer, when he reached there, as his chances were entirely out. Tom Bowling led a couple of lengths around the lower turn, and entered the home-stretch all that distance ahead of McCormack, who was second, Meredac third, Springbok fourth, Fellowcraft fifth, and Waverly sixth. Tom led up the home-stretch at a racing pace, and passed the stand three lengths ahead of McCormack, the latter being half a length in front of Springbok, who was two lengths ahead of Meredac, the latter being six lengths in advance of Fellowcraft, and Waverly sixth. As soon as the horses left the stand Springbok dashed out after Tom Bowling, and as he ran around the upper turn closed finely on him. At the quarter pole Tom Bowling led one length, and it was apparent that all the other horses were out of the race. On the back stretch, the contest was simply grand between these two young giants, Tom leading from a half to a full length all the way. At the half-mile pole the pace was terrific, and Tom had his tail in Springbok's face. On the lower turn, it was evident that Springbok could not pass the gallant bay, and all eyes were upon them. The other horses were very far behind, and there was not one who seemed to notice them. As Tom Bowling approached the three-quarter pole, Springbok's head was at his hips, and they swung around the turn very fast. At this moment Springbok was seen to fall, and then the affair was ended. Tom came on alone and galloped leisurely home twenty lengths ahead of Waverly, who was a like distance in front of Mereday, Fellowcraft far off, fourth, McCormack fifth. Springbok came cantering riderless up the homestretch, but nothing could be seen of Jimmy Roe, his jockey. The poor lad lay where he fell, against the fence, and was very fortunate in not being struck by the horses that had to pass by him. Springbok was cut on one of his fore legs, and McDaniels made complaint to the judges of foul, by stating that Tom Bowling pulled out and struck Springbok. The judges took a long time to decide this matter, but finally gave out that no foul had been perpetrated, and that Tom Bowling had won the race.

THE BUFFALO MEETING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—The eighth annual meeting of the Buffalo Park will take place Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Aug. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Total premiums, $70,000. First day, purses of $4,000 and $10,000; second day, $1,000, $20,000, and $2,000; third day, $10,000 and $10,000; fourth day, $1,500, $7,500, and $4,000.

DETROIT RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 24.—The races to-day commenced with the finish of a 2:30 race, in which five heats were trotted yesterday, Cozette having taken one and Ohio Boy and St. James each two. This race was won by Cozette, who took two straight heats, Ohio Boy getting the second money and St. James the third. Time, 2:30, 2:31¼.

The first regular race of to-day followed, which was for horses that had never trotted better than 2:50, $400 to the first, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third. There were eleven entries, of which four started. The race was won by the chesnut filly, Quicksilver taking the second money and True Briton the third. Time, 2:34; 2:40; 2:34.

The chief interest of the day centered on the concluding race, which was for horses that had never beaten 2:24, $750 to the first, $400 to the second, $200 to the third, and $100 to the fourth. Fred Hooper, Mollie Morris, Janeto, Pilot Temple, Little Jimmy, Gen. Sherman, and Joker started, but Fred Hooper was distanced in the first heat for running. The race was not finished when night came on, Mollie Morris having taken two heats, and Pilot Temple and Gen. Sherman each one. Time, 2:28¾, 2:30, 2:31¼, 2:32¼. The match will be trotted out to-morrow.

OSHKOSH RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 24.—Notwithstanding the excessively hot weather, the July races, commencing to-day, were largely attended. The excitement runs high, and is still on the increase. At 7:45 p. m. the trotting race for a purse of $200 has not yet been decided. For the $275 purse there were three entries, as follows: C. B. Myers' Capitola, Charles Brown's Phil Sheridan, and Charles Westbrook's Charlie Westbrook. The two first are owned at Racine. Capitola was the favorite in the pools, but the purse was taken by Charlie Westbrook in three straight heats, Phil Sheridan coming in second. Time, 2:35¼; 2:36; 2:36¼.

The running purse of $200 was taken by R. R. Barnes' Lady Fairchild in three straight heats. Time, 51¼, 52¼, 52.

Great interest centres in the races for to-morrow, for which the best horses have been entered.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TOLEDO REGATTA.

TOLEDO, O., July 24.—The second day of the regatta opened as propitiously as the first, though no favoring breezes appeared to mitigate the intense heat. The concourse of spectators was equal, if not superior, to that of the first day, and the interest manifested was greater. In the city the greater part of the business houses were closed up in the afternoon to allow the employes to be in attendance at the closing races. The day was commenced by a grand review in the morning of all the boats and clubs in attendance. Twenty boats took up a position in line across the river, and executed a number of maneuvres upon the broad surface, which afforded them ample room and an unsurpassed arena for display. They took their position in line again at the further end of the course, about a mile and a half distant from the starting place, and, forming double lines, passed slowly by the Commodore's barge, in review, returning to the starting place. The review was closed by a race for the bridge, a mile distant, in which all took part. The winner was the six-oared gig of the Excelsior Club, of Detroit. In the afternoon the first race was for single sculls, the entries being W. B. Curtis and T. A. Alcock, of the Chicago Athletic Club. The former was the victor; time, 13 minutes; Alcock, 13:08.

The second race was for senior six-oared shells, distance 1½ miles and return. The entries were: Wah-wah-sums, Saginaw; Excelsiors, Detroit; Undines, Toledo. The race was hotly contested between the Detroit and Saginaw clubs, until an outrigger was broken out of the former's boat, about half a mile from the line on the home stretch, and the Wah-wah-sums came in easy winners 100 yards advance. Time—Wah-wah-sums, 19:12; Excelsiors, 19:52; Undines, 20:04. The third was between the junior four-oared shells, same distance as above. The entries were: Excelsiors, of Detroit, and Undines, of Toledo. The latter labored under the disadvantage of being compelled to take, at the last moment, an old boat to which they were not accustomed,—the shell in which they intended to row having been injured by an accident. The race was very close from the start. To within fifty yards of the end there was no perceptible advantage on either side, but when the above point was reached the Excelsiors made an extra effort and shot ahead, passing the line three lenghts ahead of the other boat. Time: Excelsiors, 20:09; Undines, 20:19.

This evening a grand ball was given at the Boody House, at which the prizes were formally presented. General satisfaction is expressed by all the clubs concerned over the very successful manner in which everything connected with the regatta has been carried on. With the exception of the accident to the Wah-wah-sum on the first day, not a single untoward occurrence has marred the general success of the occasion. The annual regatta is to be held here permanently.

CRICKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 24.—A cablegram to the *Mail* says the Canadian twelve beat the Gentlemen twelve of England at cricket on Monday. Grace made a score of 150.

CITY ITEMS.

The alarm of fire from Box 245, at half-past 9 last night, was caused by a small fire in a coal-shed in the rear of the Jewish Church, at the corner of May and Second streets. No loss.

The alarm of fire from Box 262, at half-past 8 o'clock last night, was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at the residence of E. A. Treckwith, No. 625 Carroll street. Loss, $100.

Through the watchfulness of Roundsman Bartholen, a Jewish gambling house, No. 412 Clark street, was caught in operation last evening, and the keeper and six inmates captured.

CINCINNATI.

Conviction of an Abortionist—Suit Against the City—The Board of Trade and the Louisville Canal—Died of His Injuries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—One of the most noted female abortionists in the Ohio Valley, who has practised the vile business in Cincinnati with impunity for many years, has at last been convicted by a jury, and will be sentenced to probably not less than five years in the Penitentiary. Her name is Augusta Sidney Frazier, alias Madame Augustine. Under the disguise of a clairvoyant physician, she has committed numberless abortions, though always heretofore escaping legal punishment. She has been in jail since last March, when she was apprehended on the strength of the confession made to respectable physicians by one of her victims, a young girl named Hattie Sperling, from Springfield, Ohio. Madame Augustine is a woman of middle age, with hard gray eyes, and a stony visage. She has a family of four children, all of whom are grown up. She was zealously defended by Gen. S. F. Carey and two other lawyers of note, who took the ground that, in criminal law, there can be no abortion until the child is quickened. The Judge refused to charge to this effect, and the jury consumed only twenty minutes in finding a verdict of guilty. The girl, Hattie Sperling, had agreed to pay the Madame $50 for the operation, or the equivalent thereof in laboring for her as a servant. This is the first conviction in Ohio for this crime, though there have been several trials.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—E. Robb & Co., have commenced a suit against the city to recover $130,000 for lumber destroyed by the great coal oil fire in June, on the ground that the oil was stored in violation of a city ordinance, and that they repeatedly requested the city to enforce the law.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution deprecating the injury done to commerce by the delay in turning over the Louisville Canal to the United States, and asking the Transportation Committee to open correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury with reference thereto.

Marshal Boggs, of Greenfield, Ohio, who was so mercilessly cut with an axe in endeavoring to serve a writ of ejectment, is reported dead from injuries to-day.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.12	74	63	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.05	85	43	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.00	88	40	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.94	88	37	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.89	81	55	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.88	79	63	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 88.
Minimum thermometer, 66.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THURSDAY, July 24—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	29.88	63	N. W., light.		Clear.
Buffalo	29.91	71	W., fresh.		Clear.
Cairo	30.00	76	S., gentle.		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.26	67	N. E., fresh.	.03	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.88	79	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.02	77	N. W., light.		Clear.
Cleveland	29.93	77	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Davenport	29.84	80	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Denver	30.26	72	Calm.		Cloudy.
Detroit	29.90	76	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Duluth	29.71	68	N. W., fresh.	.63	Fair.
Escanaba	29.65	69	S., fresh.		Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.73	63	N., fresh.		Fair.
Keokuk	29.84	81	S., gentle.		Clear.
LaCrosse	29.77	81	S. W., brisk.		Threat'g.
Marquette	29.65	68	S. W., fresh.	.01	Threat'g.
Milwaukee	29.80	79	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Omaha	29.79	83	N., gentle.		Fair.
Pembina	29.80	62	W., light.	.05	Fair.
St. Paul	29.71	71	W., gentle.		Clear.
Toledo	29.92	77	Calm.		Clear.
Yankton	29.91	80	N., fresh.		Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—For Friday, for the Eastern Gulf States, southerly winds, with cloud and rain. For the South Atlantic States souterly winds, cloudy weather and possibly local rains. For the Middle and Eastern States, westerly winds, increased cloudiness and somewhat higher temperature, and possibly local storms on the Middle Atlantic Coast. For the Lake region, falling barometer, southeast and southwest winds, higher temperature, and numerous local storms. For the Ohio Valley, southwesterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. For the Northwest, southwest to northwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 24, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	21 ft.	2 in.		9 in.
Cincinnati	14 ft.	4 in.		1 ft. 1 in.
Davenport	6 ft.	7 in.		3 in.
Ft. Benton	3 ft.	7 in.		
Keokuk	6 ft.	3 in.		4 in.
Leavenworth	7 ft.	1 in.		1 in.
Louisville	17 ft.	0 in.		9 in.
Memphis	7 ft.	9 in.		2 in.
Nashville	2 ft.	4 in.		
*New Orleans	15 ft.	2 in.		4 in.
Omaha	0 ft.	0 in.		7 in.
Pittsburgh	13 ft.	6 in.		6 in.
Shreveport	14 ft.	5 in.		5 in.
St. Louis	9 ft.	6 in.		2 in.
St. Paul	5 ft.	4 in.		4 in.
Vicksburg	30 ft.	4 in.		

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Revenue Removals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, July 24.—A detective of the Revenue Department came to this city and closely watched affairs before it was known that he was here. F. McCrea, Government Storekeeper, was acting as bookkeeper at Ilor & Co.'s distillery. He and C. P. Storrs, Gauger, have been suddenly removed. McCrea says he was only acting a few days in the place of the regular bookkeeper, who was sick.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 24.—A contract has been awarded for building the Northern Colonization Railway. The sum is $4,220,500, exclusive of extra work, which is at the rate of $20,750 per mile. Abbot, a brother of Director Abbot, obtained it.

Probable Fatal Fall.

TOLEDO, July 24.—This afternoon Gates Keating, a shipwright employed in Bailey's ship-yard, at this place, fell from a new vessel, upon which he was employed, and was, it is feared, fatally injured, his skull being fractured and one of his shoulders broken.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Cattle, more active and a shade lower; best on sale 5¾@6¾c.; that generally rated first quality, 4¾@5½c; medium, or good fair quality, 4@4½c. Receipts, 1,370; sales, 1,140.

HOGS—Good demand; at 7¾@8c. Receipts 4,833.

SHEEP—Fairly active and ¼c higher. Receipts, 3,889.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—PETROLEUM — Crude very dull; $1.80 bid; sales at $1.87½. Refined quiet; 18c.

John Stuart Mill.

It is noteworthy, says a london paper, that despite Mr. Mill's eminence in the world of literature and the success he has as an author, he accumulated but a small sum by the labors of his pen. His entire personal property will not exceed, if it amount to, £10,000. Considering that he was a man of simple tastes and inexpensive habits, he died much poorer than might have been expected. His step-daughter, Miss Helen Taylor, inherits all his property. With an attention to business and a consideration for contingencies of the most practical kind, he executed no less than three wills, providing for the three possibilities,—first, of Miss Taylor dying before him; second, of their both dying at the same time in a railway accident or through any other casualty; and third, in the event of his dying first.

Lehigh University.

Asa Packer has given to the Lehigh University fifty-six acres of land and $1,000,000 to build and endow it. For the whole course in this institution the tuition is absolutely free; lodging-rooms (unfurnished) are provided, and board placed as near cost as possible.

The Protestant Sunday-school children and teachers of Mendota, Peru, and LaSalle held a union picnic in a grove near the last-named city yesterday, and nearly a thousand persons were present.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

Carpenter on Back Pay.

Washburn and the Railroads.

The Next State Convention—Grangers in the Background—Democrats Getting Ready to Die Again.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 22, 1873.

Throughout Wisconsin the indications are unmistakable that

SENATOR CARPENTER

effectually did the business for himself with his Janesville "back-pay" speech. With scarcely an exception, the newspapers of the State, Republican and Democratic, have refuted his logic, such as it was, and rejected his conclusions, which were sufficiently remarkable; while the "yeomanry" wag their heads, and respectfully decline to be deluded with the Senator's dextrous juggling. These practical sort of people are of the opinion that, if the Constitution obliges unwilling Congressmen to accept whatever salary they may see fit to vote themselves, on pain of being held for treason, there is at least nothing in that revered instrument that restrains them from returning stolen goods; that it is perhaps as well that rich men should occupy seats in high places as that bad men should intrigue for them with a view to enriching themselves by the opportunities they afford; and, as for Senator Carpenter, if, last year, by dint of extraordinary economy, he was unable to make his ends meet by the space of $10,000 or such a matter, there is some apprehension that possibly another year, what with his necessary expenditures and the charities he must needs dispense in the name of Providence, his ends may gap apart to the yawning tune of $20,000, more or less. In short, far from accepting Mr. Carpenter's salary-gospel readily, the people of Wisconsin are disposed rather to resent it as simply an imposition upon their intelligence, and an insult to their moral sense.

Several of the Senator's most judicious friends earnestly counseled him to forego his Janesville performance; but he evidently imagined that he could carry it by a sort of master-stroke, that should confound by its boldness and convince by its cleverness; whereas, by this time, he must have perceived, to his chagrin, that the people have neither been overcome by his audacity nor cajoled by his fooleries. He presumed, moreover, upon his fancied popularity with the multitude, and doubtless flattering himself that the fault of the Senator would be lightly attributed to the infirmity of genius by an admiring populace. Herein, also, he must have made the mortifying discovery that his constituency is not so entirely infatuated with him as he had confidently supposed. As for that matter, indeed, the people of Wisconsin have never worshipped the distinguished Senator with their whole hearts. While they have doubtless taken some pride in the figure he has cut, they have never been able to divest themselves of certain misgivings as to the outcome of his career. They have always allowed, in brief, a reasonable margin for human frailty as personified in Mr. Doolittle's successor. His salary-nab piqued their scruples, which were confirmed rather than quieted by his weak attempt to implicate the Constitution in his little plagiarism. Altogether, the people have not as much confidence in Mr. Carpenter as they ought to have in a Senator; nor has Mr. Carpenter as much confidence in the eventualities of the future as a Senator who desires a re-election would like to have; he has, therefore, already taken the field with a view to controlling them. In particular, he looks upon Gov. Washburn as an obstruction in his path that it is very much in his interest to have leveled; he accordingly repaired to Washington, the other day, for the purpose of urging the appointment of Senator Howe to the office of Chief Justice; not that he cares so much to see his colleague occupy a seat on the Supreme Bench as he does to see his seat vacant in the Senate; because in the event of Howe's appointment to the Judgeship, it is presumed, and not without some reason, that Gov. Washburn will be elected to succeed him in the Senate, and thus will Mr. Carpenter's most dreaded rival be got reasonably out of the way. But, even under such a favorable conjunction of the stars, which is not likely to occur, it by no means certainly follows that Mr. Carpenter would be the chosen vessel in 1875. The strong under-current of distrust which has set in against him is not likely to wane with the lapse of time.

WASHBURN'S RENOMINATION.

Gov. Washburn will be renominated by the Republicans this fall, without opposition. Nor is it likely that he will be seriously opposed at the polls; for it must be admitted, in all candor, that he has made a thoroughly excellent Governor. On traditional considerations, his nomination, two years ago, was not relished by a large number of Republicans; but his administration has been so exceptionally judicious that he has won the confidence and respect of all parties. In fact, it is perhaps not too much to say that, in point of integrity, judgment, independence, and executive ability, Mr. Washburn is unquestionably the best Governor Wisconsin has ever had. This much it is but reasonable to say of him, whatever his patronymic or his politics. Could as much be said of all the men who are at the head of affairs—State and National—there would be less occasion to complain of the way matters are managed. Mr. Washburn will, no doubt, encounter the opposition of the railroad people; but, as his course with railroad corporations has been taken in the interest of the State, their hostility is not likely to be very effectual.

THE NEXT LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

For the office of Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. David Atwood, of the *State Journal*, ex-Speaker Barron, and the Hon. A. M. Thomson, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, have been prominently named. Gen. Atwood is a veteran Republican, and is highly respected throughout the State for his integrity and ability. Mr. Barron would undoubtedly rather be Governor than Lieutenant-Governor; nevertheless, he is not the unpatriotic citizen to refuse his services to the country, in any capacity whatever, whether as President or Postmaster. Mr. Thomson has served two terms in the Legislature, during one of which he occupied the Speaker's chair of the Assembly. He is a gentleman of recognized ability, and his qualifications for the office for which he has been named are undoubted. I am told, however, that he is making no personal effort whatever for the position, though it is said the Milwaukee delegation will insist upon his nomination, and several of the leading papers of the State have pronounced for him. The *Sentinel* has thus far dealt quite gently with Wisconsin's erring Senator, but this delicacy is generally attributed to the personal relations existing between Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Thomson, the latter of whom is said to be strongly opposed in sentiment to the "salary steal" and its kindred iniquities. He is supposed to be the editor alluded to by Mr. Carpenter in his Janesville speech, as having admonished him, in substance, to refrain from delivering his own funeral discourse.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS—A NEW DEAL.

Although the incumbents of the other State officers are now in their third term of service, they have signified their willingness to toil on still longer in the public harness, should the people exact the sacrifice. It is generally thought, however, that it is time to release them, and this view meets with the particular approbation of certain patriots who conceive that they themselves owe a duty to the State. As for the present State officers, it is but just to say of them that they have exercised the duties of their respective offices very acceptably, and no doubt with entire integrity.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

It is not improbable that the State Convention will hold an interesting seance over the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee. A determined effort was made, two years ago, to oust the present Chairman, the Hon. E. W. Keyes, who is familiarly known by the significant appellation of "Bismarck." It is claimed, in fact, by those who are acquainted with both, that the German Prince bears a striking resemblance to our own Bismarck, both in person and peculiarity of genius. In point of physical aspect, the most enthusiastic admirers of both these statesmen are not so sanguine, I believe, as to pretend that either of them bears the slightest resemblance to Apollo Belvidere. Our Chancellor is a man of indefatigable industry and of infinite resources. He is sometimes rash and inconsiderate, but is generally shrewd in his management and triumphant in the execution of his plans. It is even urged by his enemies that he is at times thoroughly unscrupulous as to the expedients he adopts in carrying out his purposes, but this notion probably proceeds from prejudice. He is a person of very positive tendencies, and is, therefore, calculated by nature to gain warm personal friends and enemies equally ardent; on the whole, however, though he is thoroughly hated by a good many Republicans, it is generally conceded that there is scarcely another man in the party in this State who is equal in that sort of executive force that is requisite for the place he occupies. He is distinguished as the Head-Centre of the "Regency," and consequently a number who have a mind to oppose him are backward about it, lest he might have it in his power to do them an inconvenient turn. It is perhaps doubtful whether it will be possible to dislodge him.

THE SALARY-STEAL.

The Convention, this fall, cannot help resolving something about the salary-steal; and it will be interesting to notice whether it merely adopts unobjectionable resolutions on general principles, or whether it brings them to bear specifically upon any of the gentlemen whose course has made such resolutions necessary.

THE GRANGERS.

Infinitely amusing is it to witness the solicitous concern with which the press of both parties is daily warning the Patrons of Husbandry to beware of demagogues who would unawares beguile them with their sweet accents. Equally entertaining is it to observe with what assiduity and obsequiousness the aforesaid demagogues are wooing the Patrons. Doubtless, also, the farmers have their little laugh to themselves at the aptitude with which guileless gentlemen, albeit all unused to rural economy, are fain to put hayseed on their shoulders and blue overalls on their thin legs, in token of their devotion to husbandry and their enmity to railroads. But that cheap sort of forgery will not do. The farmers are quite too shrewd and sensible to be seduced with the soft palaver of the battered old beaus of politics. Whether the Grangers will take such action this fall as will in any manner derange the plans of politicians, remains to be seen. Owing to timely legislation, and to competition between the leading lines of railroads in this State, the farmers of Wisconsin have less cause for complaint against railroad-corporations than have their brethren of Iowa and Illinois; their movements have consequently been less active and aggressive. There appears, in fact, to be no real feeling of antagonism between the farmers and the railroads in this State. The opinion has been expressed moreover, by several intelligent farmers with whom I have conversed, that the action of farmers elsewhere, and particularly in Illinois, has to some extent been ill-judged and inconsiderate. The opinion prevails generally, indeed, among the farmers of Wisconsin, that nothing is to be gained by extreme legislation or by overriding constitutional principles. From present appearances, the Granges will take no independent political action this fall, and it is likely that the members of the order will vote respectively in accordance with their previous political predilections.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats have as yet made no sign. It is understood, however, that they will put a straight ticket in the field, though their convention will not be called till late. Naturally they want to take advantage of whatever blunders the Republicans may chance to make, and it is certainly but reasonable that they should seek to reduce, if possible, the debt which Republicans owe Democracy on the score of blundering.

Reaper Trial in Europe—Another Triumph for America.

D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturers of the Kirby mowing and reaping machines, have just learned by cable dispatch of the success of their Independent Reaper (the Burdick), on the 21st inst., at an International Field Trial at Chateauroux, France, where this celebrated American machine won the first prize, a gold medal.

This trial is considered the most important to be held on the Continent this year, and its result, while it is only one of many victories won by this machine on different fields in both this country and Europe, is also important, as showing the general superiority of American manufactures.

The Late Bishop Wilberforce.

From the New York Times, July 22.

It is scarcely too much to say that, since that summer day when Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse, as he cantered up Constitution Hill, the death of no British subject will have caused a more profound emotion to his countrymen than the awfully sudden termination to which the life of William Wilberforce's most gifted son has been brought.

The Bishop of Winchester had for twenty-five years, at least, been the foremost prelate on the Episcopal bench, the bright particular star of the Church of England. He was indeed attended from the outset by a concentration of those forces best calculated to give him a high position in the ranks of English churchmen. The son of a father whose piety, eloquence, and good deeds were in every man's mouth, and who represented a family so highly regarded that, as its heir, he was elected to a seat in Parliament as member for his native town, Hull, at an age as early as his cherished college friend, William Pitt,—that is to say when he had barely attained his majority,—the late prelate certainly entered life with auspices highly favorable to the development of his brilliant and versatile mind, and he joined to these qualities of the intellect that advantage without which they are of comparatively little avail—what Sydney Smith aptly called "a good stout bodily machine."

At the time that Samuel Wilberforce entered Oxford the University had somewhat aroused itself from that lethargic period which Gibbon has so forcibly painted in his delightful autobiography, and which is happily depicted in brief by that whilom college fellow, who, casting back a longing glance at the charms of his fellowship career, sings:

> "Return, ye days of endless leisure
> I passed in reading or in pleasure,
> Rode for a stomach, or inspected,
> On days of bottling, corks selected,
> And dined untaxed, untroubled, under
> The portrait of our pious founder."

A new order had arisen, and was making its influence felt. "Honors had been established, and to obtain a place in the class list had become the fashion, when young Wilberforce entered the University. The college which, above all others, was foremost in the new order of things, and was, in fact, to the Oxford of that day what Balliol is to this, was Oriel, and it owed this distinction almost entirely to the energy, tact, and address of one man, the Provost, Dr. Copleston, —himself a member of an ancient family, of whom the adage runs in Devonshire:

> "Bamfylde, Carew, and Coplestone
> When the Conqueror came were at home,"

thereby indicating their Saxon origin. This gentleman perfectly understood how to keep up the prestige at his college as regarded the quality of the young men he received, and at the same time to make study the fashion. This was a soil exactly suited to Wilberforce, who loved good company, and whose social qualities were certainly not his least conspicuous feature. He graduated in high honors, became a Fellow, and met in the "common-room," as the Fellows' general place of meeting is called, other congenial spirits not inferior even to himself—Manning, Newman, and the leading inspirers of "the Oxford movement," which subsequently attained so much importance and caused the great High Church and Low Church parties to range in battle array. On leaving Oxford to take up parochial work preferment came to him rapidly, and when only 40—an age at which, in latter days, a Bishopric has scarcely ever been conferred—became Bishop of Oxford.

When, subsequently, he was further appointed Lord High Almoner, a mark of special royal favor, in succession to his venerable friend, Dr. Vernon-Harcourt, whom Lord Houghton, in his *Monograph*, calls the last of the Prince Prelates, a general feeling prevailed that he was marked out by his Sovereign at least for Lambeth.

But it had very long been the custom to appoint to the English primacy men of calm judgment and moderate views, rather than those who were brilliant and enthusiastic, and the primacy was vacated and filled while Dr. Wilberforce still remained Bishop of Oxford. We have reason to believe that he never aspired to Lambeth. There was, however, a preferment, which, more especially as a Yorkshireman, would have been very grateful to him—this was the Archbishopric of York, and a feeling of very general regret prevailed that one who had worked with such untiring energy in his diocese, so as to make it the model diocese of the country; who had shown that, after all, his zeal and enthusiasm knew just bounds, and whose personal popularity was so great, was put aside in favor of a much younger man, whose claims were generally admitted to have been, for the present at least, more than adequately met. Soon after, he accepted the Bishopric of Winchester, on the retirement from that See of Dr. Sumner, who has actually survived his successor. His acceptance was based principally on a desire to have a thorough change after so many years, and to live in a part of the country congenial to him from old associations and other causes. Pecuniarily he was rather loser than gainer, inasmuch as the retiring Bishop retained possession of Farnham Castle, the splendid old seat of the See, leaving to Dr. Wilberforce only a moiety of the revenue and Winchester House in St. James' Square.

As a preacher Dr. Wilberforce was extremely eloquent and powerful, probably, with one exception, that of the Bishop of Peterborough, the most eloquent of British prelates, and as a speaker he was brilliant, effective, and very versatile, for he spoke well in the House and out of it, and on all sorts of occasions. His correspondence and acquaintance were enormous, and when the former comes to be published it will probably prove highly interesting, for he knew everybody worth knowing, and wrote to many of them. He was one of the first conversationalists of his day. Fine ladies struggled to get him to their dinner-parties, and surrounded him to drink in his words. In fact, no man was more popular in society, and that which he frequented in London was of the most highly instructed and interesting kind existing.

Dr. Wilberforce appears to have met death while engaged in a favorite pastime—riding. He was a bold and excellent horseman, and rode well across country. It is, in fact, probable that he could never have protracted his life of intense toil but for the benefit he derived from this exercise. On his Episcopal tours on business through his diocese, his saddle-horse always accompanied him, and, while his chaplain dozed in the carriage, the Bishop scampered over the grass beside the road.

The Bishop married a Miss Sargent, who brought him a large estate called Lavington, in Sussex, and by her leaves several children, one of whom is a clergyman. His eldest brother—who became a Catholic—was childless. The Yorkshire property was so considerable that Mr. William Wilberforce had, on coming of age, some £10,000 a year, but elections and mismanagement reduced his income to very moderate figures. A large sum was said to have gone in a scheme, which subsequently provoked much laughter, for supplying London with milk through pipes.

The Late College-Regatta.

Springfield, Mass. (July 19), Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The persistent attempts made to prove Harvard the rightful winner in the late regatta attract considerable attention here, and provoke some sharp criticism. Mr. Babcock, the referee, publicly asserts that "the score, or finishing line, instead of being located at right angles with the river banks, as it should have been, was, by carelessness or stupidity on the part of those who located it, placed diagonally, the eastern end of the line being some 150 yards lower down the river than the westerly end, where the judges were requested by the umpire to station themselves." He also characterized the score as a "line no two points of which were equidistant from the start," and then gives a diagram "showing this blunder on the part of the committee," whereby "certain boats were actual winners that are now obliged to have second places assigned them." The facts in the case do not support these assertions. Last year's course was measured on the ice, the starting lines being placed at right angles to the banks. A line, three miles in length, perpendicular to the starting line, was measured off, and the half-mile points on shore determined. The line for the finish was located, as it should have been, diagonally across the river, at right angles with the centre line of three miles, and was thence parallel to the line of start, and all points in the one therefore were equidistant from all corresponding points in the other. After the head of this year's course had been located by the Regatta Committee, in May, W. B. Harris, the principal civil engineer in Springfield, who had originally surveyed the course, located the starting line at right angles with the banks, just 3,678 feet down the centre line above alluded to, and then located, as the score, the diagonal parallel to the start, which has proved so obnoxious to Harvard's newspaper champions. Upon visiting Mr. Harris' office and consulting his diagram of the survey of the course, the above facts were elicited, and it was proved, according to the rules of plane geometry, that the lines of start and finish being parallel to each other, any point in one was exactly three miles from any corresponding point in the other, and that, if the line had been located as Mr. Babcock declares it ought to have been, then a crew on the east side would have had nearly 600 feet less to row than one upon the west side of the river. Any crew keeping a course parallel to the curve of the river would pull just the same distance as any other crew pulling a similar course from start to finish, on the course as laid out under the direction of the committee. It would seem that before charging "carelessness or stupidity on the part of those who located the line placed diagonally" to the curving banks of the river, a brief time spent in learning the difference in nature and relations between straight and curved lines, would not have been altogether misapplied.

The Naughty, Naughty Shah.

London Correspondence New York World.

The Shah leaves us to-day, after a visit of half a month, during which time he has gone about so much, and showed himself so freely, that every man, woman, and child in the metropolis must have seen him. He did not want to go away at all, and would have remained a month longer had his royal hosts urged him, which they took care not to do, being tired of him by this time. He has become extremely popular with the people, however, and some of them have loudly expressed their wish that they had him for their own King. Some scandal attaches to his departure, however. The visitors to Buckingham Palace on more than one occasion were observed to be introduced in a very mysterious manner. An actress at one of the theatres has suddenly resigned her situation, although she forfeited £500 by the act, and has disappeared; and two well-known ladies of the demi-monde have also taken leave of their friends and departed "for the Continent." By the way, it was not until to-day that it became publicly known what was the real name of the Shah. Here it is, written by himself when he visited Mme. Tussaud's highly moral show of wax-works:

"While staying in London I visited Mme. Tussaud's Exhibition, and I write these few words here by way of memorial of my visit.

1290 Heyra,
"NASSEREDIN CHAH KADJAR,
"1873."

A Michigan Lumberman.

A paragraph in a recent Michigan paper has elicited from the Pontiac *Gazette* the following respecting the landed wealth of a citizen of that State: "Dr. David Ward's great wealth rests in his immense amount of cork-pine lands in Michigan and Wisconsin, amounting to over 150,000 acres, every forty acres of which he has been over himself, making a careful estimate of the number and dimensions of the trees, and noting all the characteristics of soil. His land was nearly all selected from close observation years before most people had an idea of their ultimate value, and the very best taken; location upon streams and facilities for running the timber to market were carefully considered, so that to-day he owns the finest tracts of really available and valuable cork pine in the United States, and the most of it. His pine lands may be summarized as follows: On the Saginaw, 30,000 acres; on the Manistee and Au Sable, 90,000 acres; on the Chippewa, in Wisconsin, 30,000 acres. Total, 150,000 acres. In addition he owns 20,000 acres of the very best hard-wood timbered lands for farming in the central and northern part of the State, beside all his valuable property in Oakland County, and 13,000,000 feet of logs afloat. Placing the same valuation upon the pine lands alone, as other persons are selling detached tracts in the vicinity of his, and it aggregates the sum of $6,500,000, and we may here say that that amount of greenbacks stacked up would not obtain the deeds of his pine property alone. The difference in pine land is very great, as between cork and other qualities, and acre by acre the cork nets more than three times as much as any other variety."

The Race Growing More Long-Lived.

Items of vital statistics recently published in Europe are cited in confirmation of the generally received opinion that the duration of human life is at present greater than in past centuries. Thus, it is stated that in the City of Geneva, Switzerland, registers have been kept of the yearly average of human longevity since 1590. In that year it is given at 22 years and 6 months. At present it is over 40 years. The tables compiled by life assurance companies in England, and adopted in this country, are said to show a similar result. In the fourteenth century, the average annual mortality in the City of Paris was 1 in 16; it is now given as about 1 in 32. In all England, in 1690, the rate of mortality was 1 in 33; as now given, it is about 1 in 42.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS—WINDER—July 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. A. Dyke, J. A. Roberts, of this city, and Ida M., eldest daughter of the Rev. D. K. Winder, Toronto, Ontario.

COOPER—CURTIS—In Detroit, at the residence of Mrs. C. Ducharme, Jefferson-av., on the 22d inst., by the Rev. A. T. Pierson, Col. John S. Cooper, of Chicago, and Miss Minnie A. Curtis, of Detroit.

DEATHS.

FARGO—In this city, July 24, Isabella W., wife of Charles E. Fargo, aged 30 years.

Funeral at residence, 613 Wabash-av., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

REED—July 24, at the residence of his parents, 913 West Harrison-st., Franklin S., infant son of James and Hattie B. Reed, aged 5 months.

The remains will be taken to Tiskilwa, Ill., for interment.

LUDINGTON—At Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday, July 22, Frances, wife of the Hon. Harrison Ludington, and mother of Harrison Ludington, Jr., and Mrs. A. G. Van Schaick, of this city.

BARTER—In London, June 28, Edwin H. S. Barter, brother of T. O. Barter, of this city.

☞ Louisville and Bowling Green (Ky.) papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF RESIDENCE LOTS On Wabash-av.

[Plat: lots 1–9 and 10–18, WABASH AVE., 59th ST.]

ON FRIDAY, JULY 25, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., AT 15 AND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

The title to the property is perfect. Sale peremptory, by order of the Trustees. For particulars of lar. see the WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MICHIGAN-AV. PROPERTY AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, JULY 25, AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT 15 & 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

We shall sell, without reserve, the north 40 feet of Lot 25, in Spring's Subdivision of Section 22, Town 39, R. 14.

This property is situated on the east side of Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.

Title perfect, free of incumbrance. Terms, 1-3 cash on day of sale, 1-3 in 30 days, 1-3 in one year, 1-3 in two years, with interest at 8 per cent. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Positive Sale OF 17 RESIDENCE LOTS, IN RAVENSWOOD, BY AUCTION, On FRIDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock p. m., at 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

These Lots are desirably situated, 4 blocks from Depot, Church, and School; 12 fronting on Green Bay-road and Sunnyside-av., near the hotel; 5 fronting on Perry-st. TERMS—¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. A deposit of $100 on each Lot at time of sale. Sale positive. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S NEXT Regular Saturday Sale OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, WILL BE HELD AT 15 and 17 East Randolph-st., on Saturday, July 26, 1873, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Great Auction Sale OF 60 Elegant RESIDENCE LOTS AT Washington Heights, The Finest Suburb to this Wonderful Chicago, On WEDNESDAY, July 30, At 3 o'clock, p. m., on the Grounds.

This property is situated in the village of Washington Heights, within five minutes' walk of the main crossing of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad and C., R. I. & P. Railroad, and the Dummy Depot on the R. I. R. R.; only 30 minutes' ride from Van Buren-st. Depot, and the fare only 15 cents. Commutation Tickets much less. There are fine improvements in the immediate vicinity of this subdivision; elegant Residences, Churches, Schools, Stores, &c., Trees set out, and all the improvements requisite to beautify and render the property attractive. A more desirable spot for residence is not to be found in the country. Title to property perfect. Printed abstracts of title furnished. Terms of Sale—$50 cash, balance 1 and 2 years with 8 per cent interest. Deposit of 10 per cent required on day of sale. A free train will leave the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m. on Wednesday, July 30, stopping at Twenty-second-st., Thirty-first-st., Thirty-ninth-st., Forty-second-st., and Rock Island Car Shops, returning after the sale. For plats and information apply to A. C. ODELL, Room 10, first floor, 122 Dearborn-st., or to ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

A Mammoth Tent will be erected on the ground for the comfort of all present.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION. SOUTH SIDE SATURDAY'S SALE. 1,000 Lots Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.

At 9 o'clock—Crockery and Glassware.
At 10 o'clock—Household Furniture of every description, Desks, Showcases, and Wardrobes, Cabinet Sewing Machines, cost $125.
At 12 o'clock—Open and Top Buggies, Single & Double Harness, Horse, Harness and Express Wagons, one Bay Mare. On SATURDAY, July 26, at 9 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st.

Extensive Sale of Furniture and General Merchandise, SATURDAY, July 26, at 9:30 a. m.

Also, Contents of one house, under attachment. Also, one Church Organ, to be set up for the purchaser free of charge. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auction and Commission House, 63 South Canal-st.

AT AUCTION, Saturday, commencing 9:30 a. m., we will sell without reserve, several fine Chamber and Parlor Sets. Also Household Goods of every description, including Cooking Stoves, Bedding, &c. Also Carriages, Baby Wagons, and a variety of Merchandise. Examine the stock and buy at auction prices.
OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.